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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,680. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LOTTERY TICKETS SEIZED

Found in the Office of C. E. Gruber, 96 and 98 Maiden Lane.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO. ENGRAVERS

Books Showed that the Supplementary Royal Havana Lottery Company Had Many Agents in This Country.

One of the largest seizures of lottery circulars and tickets ever made in this city was effected by Anthony Comstock, Monday, at the storerooms of the American Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 Trinity Place, and in an office upon the third floor of the building 96 and 98 Maiden Lane, which for some time has been ostensibly the New-York office of a Western soap manufacturing company. The tickets were those of the Supplementary Royal Havana Lottery Company, although it is claimed that the tickets did not have the word "lottery" printed or engraved upon them.

At 4 o'clock Monday Mr. Comstock, accompanied by two policemen, went to the office on the third floor of the Maiden Lane building, occupied by C. E. Gruber, where they seized 100,000 of the alleged lottery tickets, and an equal number of circulars, said to set forth in glowing terms the inducements offered the public by the Havana Lottery Company. In addition, a number of the drawing lists for the months of July and August drawings were found, which, it is understood, were to be offered to the ticket holders as the numbers drawn from a wheel, in imitation of the Havana Lottery, which is operated by the Government. The plunder was taken to the office of Mr. Comstock, in The Times Building.

There it was found that the name of the American Bank Note Company had been engraved in a lower corner upon all of them, signifying that that corporation was the printer. Mr. Comstock then went to that institution and informed President McDonough and Secretary and Treasurer Theodore Freeland that he had come after the tickets and plates of the Supplementary Royal Havana Company. Mr. McDonough and Mr. Freeland gave to Mr. Comstock about 13,000 of the tickets and twenty-four electrotypes. They declined to make any statement to Mr. Comstock in regard to the matter.

Mr. Comstock went to the Tombs Police Court yesterday and spent considerable time with the warrant clerk. It is understood that a number of warrants were issued for the arrest of those connected with the circulation of the tickets. If any warrants were issued, they were not served up to late last night. Mr. Comstock then went to the Federal Building, where he had a long consultation with Post Office Inspector Ashe in the latter's office.

Mr. Comstock said to a reporter that, in the office in Maiden Lane, he found the man known as C. E. Gruber, "Tom" Scanlon, and "Tom" Sport hard at work. Scanlon and Sport, Mr. Comstock said, were evidently clerks. He had seized a number of books, in which the records of the circulation of the tickets were kept, which showed that they had been disposed of in classes of from 100 to 1,000 each. The scheme had been most carefully planned, and agents had been secured in all of the larger cities throughout the United States. The tickets were signed with what appeared to be the steel plate engraving of the autograph signature of "Gould & Co." Mr. Comstock insisted that there is no such firm in existence.

A raid was made several years ago by Mr. Comstock upon a similar scheme being operated at 1,211 Broadway, and another at 74 Maiden Lane. The man Sport, found in the raid of Monday, was also in the Maiden Lane place when the raid was made, and an indictment against him for his connection with the concern was subsequently secured. The papers in the case, along with those in twenty-four similar cases, had been lost in the District Attorney's office, Mr. Comstock said. He hoped that in the examination now being made there they might come to light.

Mr. Comstock was asked if he intended to prosecute the American Bank Note Company for printing the tickets. He said that he was not at liberty to outline his plans at present, as it would only defeat the ends of justice. He refused to give any information about the identity of Mr. Gruber.

Among other things in the place in Maiden Lane, he said, was one package, addressed to St. Louis. As he picked it up, Mr. Gruber said that, as the packages bore United States stamps, Mr. Comstock dare not open it. Mr. Comstock tore the package open. It contained a number of tickets like those seized, and a lot of circulars.

The office in Maiden Lane was closed, and the janitor said that no one had been there during the day. The place had been rented a few weeks ago to Mr. Gruber to be used, the janitor understood, as the New-York office of a Western soap manufactory. The office boys in the adjoining offices say that Mr. Gruber never had any callers but the two men who came with him, but that he often employed some of them to carry a large sack of mail to the Post Office. Although none of the three men was under arrest, they put in no appearance at the office yesterday, nor could the addresses of the trio be found.

At the Astor House, where Inspector Ashe of the Post Office Department lives, it was said that he hurriedly left the city Monday afternoon, and did not leave his address. It is surmised that he has gone to secure the arrests of the agents of the concern in the other cities through the Federal authorities. This may be the reason that the arrests were not made on the warrants secured in the Tombs by Mr. Comstock yesterday morning, for fear that if the New-York people are placed under arrest the confederates in the other cities will escape.

At the office of the New-York Bank Note Company it was said that the President, the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Superintendent had departed for the day. The man in charge of the office referred all callers in regard to the matter to either President McDonough or Secretary and Treasurer Freeland. The former was at his Summer home, in Innwood, N. Y., and the latter at his residence, in Plainfield, N. J. The Superintendent was at Atlantic Highlands.

One of the other employes said that the firm had been printing the same tickets for the last ten years, and that if Comstock was just finding it out he was slow. The same employe, who was evidently an engraver, insisted that it was the opinion of the Superintendent, and probably that of the higher officials, that Comstock had for once made a mistake, as the order to print the tickets came from a foreign country, were paid for with foreign money, and delivered to the country ordering them, and, as none of them were allowed to be distributed here, this put the bank-note company outside of the law covering the printing of lottery tickets. Not only did the company print these, but many others for South American States, many of whom had Government lotteries. In support of his position, the employe said that there was a Federal law about the printing of money or reproducing fac-similes of the currency of any country.

"Yet," said the employe, "we print any quantity of South American money, but are careful to let none of it get out here. There is no law providing for or making an exception to the law about printing money. According to Comstock, I presume we will be arrested soon for counterfeiting. I am certain the American Bank Note people know just what they are about, and Mr. Comstock will find that he has put his finger in too deep."

MYSTERIOUS MISSION OF THE ALERT

A Suspicion that American Interests Are Imperiled by the Results of the Latest Peruvian Revolution.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The cruiser Alert left Panama for Callao last Saturday, the announcement having been delayed until to-day, through "oversight," as it is explained at the Navy Department. It is also said that the Alert's mission is to relieve the armored coast-defense vessel Monterey, which has been at Callao since May 20.

Naval officers generally, however, are mystified as to the apparent emergency indicated by the Alert's sudden departure when it is remembered that her commander, Capt. Ide, was detached by cablegram last week on account of Admiral Meade's charges against him, and the ship is now in charge of Lieut. John H. Coffin, her executive officer.

Commander Franklin Hanford is under orders to leave New-York by merchant steamer of July 1 and assume command of the Alert. If the vessel had waited at Panama for him a few days until he joined her, the Government would have been saved his mileage of 1,500 miles, and there would have been no delay in his assuming the duty.

It is generally believed that American interests in Peru (that country having recently passed through a revolution) are injuriously affected.

Some time ago Minister McKenzie reported to the State Department that one of the greatest mining establishments in the country, owned by Americans, had been forced to suspend operations because the Government failed to protect their property, and this, with similar reports, was the immediate cause of the Monterey's cruise so far from our own coast, which she was designed never to leave.

The cruiser Ranger has been at Guayaquil, 750 miles from Callao, and could join the other ships if it is necessary to make a display of force.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING AT SANTOS

Vessels Said to Have Been Left Without Enough Men to Sail Them—Deaths Among Seamen Numerous.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—The American barkentine Priscilla, Capt. Klages, arrived here to-day from Rio and Santos with a cargo of 14,254 bags of coffee.

Capt. Klages reports that when the Priscilla left Santos, May 12, yellow fever was raging on every side.

Men were dropping dead in the streets and dying by scores in the city and on the vessels in port. Some of the vessels had their flags at half mast day after day for weeks, as man after man of their crews succumbed to the scourge. The deathboat was being rowed about the harbor day and night from vessel to vessel, collecting the dead and taking them ashore for burial. Some of the vessels had only one or two men left of their entire crews, and many of them were unable to get away from the pest hole of fever owing to lack of men.

Seamen were scarce, and when vessels lost their crews, it was with the greatest difficulty that men were secured to take their places. Captains of vessels had to exercise the greatest caution to prevent their crews deserting or being lured ashore by the boarding house and shipping masters.

J. M. Gayle, the first officer of the Priscilla, was stricken with yellow fever in the harbor of Santos. He was removed to a hospital ashore, and was sufficiently recovered to be taken aboard when the vessel sailed.

CLERK McCLELLAND WANTS HIS SALARY

The Hearing on His Application for a Mandamus Set for Next Tuesday.

ALBANY, June 25.—The hearing on the application made by Myer Nussbaum, on behalf of Clerk McClelland of the Albany Canal Collector's office, has been set before Justice Herrick for next Tuesday. The matter came up before Justice Herrick this morning, Deputy Attorney General Kisselberg appearing for the State Controller.

McClelland wants a writ of mandamus to issue compelling the State Controller to pay him his salary. The fact that McClelland is not a civil service appointee is the reason for the non-payment of his salary. This is a test case, in which about fifty other appointees of Superintendent Aldridge of the State Department of Public Works are interested.

Elihu Root has been retained by Controller Roberts to defend his course in refusing to pay the salaries of the appointees claimed to have been appointed in violation of the civil service law. Controller Roberts originally based his refusal to pay on an opinion written by Mr. Root.

ACCUSED OF STEALING A STABLE

Hennessy Says McKay Took All His Horses and Carriages.

Frank J. McKay, twenty-three year old, of 300 East Thirty-third Street, was arrested at his home yesterday, charged with having stolen a horse. The complainant is John Hugh Hennessy of 252 East Thirty-third Street, who formerly kept a livery stable at 748 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. McKay was Hennessy's foreman.

Hennessy was taken ill in the early part of April and left the stable in charge of McKay. McKay, it is alleged, stole a team of chestnut hackney cobs, and carriage, April 11. He also stole, Hennessy says, a bay mare and a coach. The alleged thefts included all of Hennessy's livery outfit, valued at $800.

A detective traced McKay, who disappeared after the thefts, to Washington and back to New-York. McKay is now locked up in the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn. Hennessy has been compelled to go out of business.

This Year's Exodus to Europe.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The figures of the passport bureau of the State Department show that more people will leave the United States for Europe this Summer than ever before, except during the Paris Exposition of 1889, and the exceptionally prosperous year of 1891. The passports issued up to date number nearly 1,700, and will probably reach 2,300. At the end of June, 1889, the passports issued numbered 2,420, and in June, 1891, they amounted to 2,437. Other figures for June are as follows: 1892, 2,176; 1893, (the World's Fair year), 988; 1894, (the season of financial depression,) 1,066.

One interesting feature shown by the passports issued this year is that a majority of the travelers are naturalized citizens of the United States.

Quay's Foot on a Pillow.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 25.—Senator Quay is still unable to leave his room at his hotel, and is directing his campaign for Chairman of the State Committee from his easy chair. The injury to his ankle is serious, and it is doubtful if he will be able to walk for a week. He says he is somewhat better to-day, but he has the injured member resting on a pillow, and is not doing any walking. The Senator refuses to discuss the political situation.

BLACKBURN IS DEFEATED

Kentucky Democrats Repudiate His Free Coinage Ideas.

SOUND MONEY MEN CARRY THE DAY

The Advocates of Free Silver in a Hopeless Minority on the Committee on Resolutions—No Nominations Yet Made.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 25.—The Democrats of Kentucky favor sound money. That is the only thing thus far demonstrated beyond a doubt by the State Convention which met in this city this morning.

The Committee on Resolutions, composed of one man from each of the eleven districts and two at large appointed by the chair, showed a majority of sound money men in the committee. Of the eleven district members seven are sound money advocates and four favor free silver.

The Chairman announced the members-at-large of the committee as Senator William Lindsay and K. D. Clardy. Mr. Lindsay is a strong gold advocate, while Mr. Clardy is a free silver admirer, but has not yet determined whether he wants a 16 to 1 ratio.

Senator Blackburn was beaten for committeeman by 20 votes in the Seventh District by Arthur Yeager, a sound money man. Senator Blackburn is somewhat criticised for trying to get in on the Committee on Resolutions after he had been beaten for the place in his own district. When the clerk called for the announcement of the committeemen from the Second District tonight the Chairman announced that Blackburn had received the proxy of W. D. Ellis, who was regularly chosen by the delegation. The Second is a free-silver district, and readily consented to the arrangement, that the Senator might have a chance to use his oratory to some advantage in championing the cause of the white metal. Chairman Beckner did not agree, however, and sent word that he could not for a moment entertain such a proposition, as Blackburn was not a resident of the Second District.

Blackburn's chances for United States Senator are now said by McCreary's friends to be low. If anything were needed to establish the fact that this convention is overwhelmingly in favor of sound money the district conventions have done the work. The only districts that favored free silver were the First, Second, and Third. The silver men ascribe the sudden revulsion of feeling in Kentucky from silver to sound money to the campaign made by Carlisle and to ex-Gov. Buckner's letter on the gold standard. They claim the victory of the gold men is only temporary, and that Kentucky will wheel into line as a free-silver State in 1896.

Besides a candidate for Governor, this convention will select candidates for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Attorney General, Auditor, Register of Land Deeds, and Commissioner of Agriculture. It will take at least two days to finish the work, and probaly three or four.

The fight for the Governorship has not been made altogether on grounds of party policy. As usual in Kentucky, personal popularity and family connections have proved stronger than economic principles in influencing delegates, and either Hardin or Clay might be named for Governor without the nomination being indicative of the views of delegates regarding party measures.

The advocates of sound money have today repeatedly demonstrated their power to control the convention. When the nominations for temporary Chairman were called for, no one had the temerity to name an advocate of free-silver coinage. William M. Beckner and ex-Congressman W. J. Stone of Lyons County, both sound-money men, were nominated. The roll call was watched with much interest, as the vote was regarded as a test of the strength of the Gubernatorial candidates, Beckner being the Hardin man and Stone the choice of the Clay men.

Beckner received 448½ votes, against 320½ for Stone.

After the selection of a temporary Chairman and the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions the convention adjourned till evening.

The night session of the convention was chiefly remarkable for the disorder that prevailed. Everybody was addressing the Chair, and no business could be transacted. Still the convention for a long time stubbornly refused to adjourn. The Hardin men desired to force a ballot, while the Clay followers favored a recess till morning. The Committee of Credentials could not report, and the Chairman refused to entertain motions until the report should be heard.

The convention still is in session, and their is no indication of an early adjournment. Senator Lindsay is Chairman of the Resolutions Committee.

HONEST MONEY VICTORY IN OHIO

Senator Brice Chosen for Chairman of the State Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—Under the lead of Senator Brice the anti-free silver Democrats easily controlled the State Central Committee in its meeting to-day in fixing the date of the State Convention and providing a temporary organization. The demand of Allen W. Thurman and the free-silver Democrats for an early convention was ignored.

The convention, it was decided, would be held in Springfield on Aug. 20 and 21.

Senator Brice, by a vote of 19 to 2, was chosen temporary Chairman, and so will make the keynote speech of the campaign. It will, of course, be for "sound money." Mr. Brice's election was subsequently made unanimous.

H. W. Lewis of Dayton was chosen Secretary, and George Foster of Upper Sandusky Sergeant at Arms.

GERMANY AND BIMETALLISM.

Ambassador Thielman Talks About the Money Sentiment in His Country.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The German Ambassador, Baron von Thielman, was asked this morning by a United Press reporter what action Germany will take with reference to the calling of an international monetary conference. Baron von Thielman replied:

"Speaking strictly for myself, and not in an official capacity, I do not believe that Germany will take the initiative. A large and influential element of our population is demanding an inflation of our national finances. This element believes that we need more silver. They are bimetallists. They include very generally the agrarian population of the North and East. The conditions with them are not dissimilar to those which exist among the so-called granger element in the United States, par-

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GEORGE W. ROUIS KILLS HIMSELF

Left Letters Accusing His Cousin Rophine Rouis of Being the Cause of His Unendurable Trouble.

George W. Rouis, who managed the bric-à-brac and lamp store owned by his cousin, Rophine Rouis, at 329 Fifth Avenue, shot himself in the right side of the head in the hallway adjoining his room, in the Alpine Apartment House, Broadway and Thirty-third Street, at 7:30 o'clock last night. He was removed to the New-York Hospital, where he died at 11:30 o'clock. The physician said that the bullet passed through the brain.

When the case was first reported to the police it was believed that Rouis had been shot by an unknown man who had been in the room with him and who was seen leaving the house hurriedly, saying as he left, to several people who met him, that he did not intend to remain while that "rat upstairs was trying to shoot himself."

A witness was found later who saw Rouis fire a bullet into his head. The witness was attracted by a shot preceding the one which he saw Rouis send through his brain. Two letters written by the would-be suicide on Monday were found in his room. One was addressed to Superintendent Strong of the Alpine Building, and the other to Rophine Rouis. Their contents left no doubt in the minds of the police that it was a case of suicide.

Rouis is thirty-one years old, was born in Philadelphia, and has lived at the Alpine for the last three or four months, occupying Room 22 on the fifth floor.

The tenants heard the report of a pistol at 7:30 o'clock. George J. Kilgen, a lawyer who has offices at 120 Broadway, and occupies rooms on the same floor as Rouis, before hearing the shot, heard a sound as if some one was struggling in the hall near his room. He paid no attention to it until he heard the shot. Then he rushed into the hall and saw Rouis standing near the stairway, attired in his underclothing, with a revolver in his hand. He addressed Rouis, saying, "This is no way to carry on here," thinking, as he afterward said, that Rouis was fooling with the revolver. Rouis made no answer. He looked steadfastly at the lawyer for a second or so, when he suddenly raised the weapon and fired a shot through his head.

An ambulance was summoned from the New-York Hospital. Before the arrival of the ambulance a policeman asked the injured man who shot him. He pointed into the crowd that was about him, and answered: "He did it; I did it."

Half a dozen people saw the mysterious man leave the house. Several of them asked him what was the matter, and to all he gave the same answer as given above. He is described as about thirty years old, stockily built, weighing about 190 pounds, 5 feet 9 inches in height, wore dark clothes, white vest with faint spots, straw hat, rather long face, light complexion, and dark brown mustache.

Sergt. Halpin, who was in charge at the station house at the time the case was reported, was about sending out a general alarm for the man's arrest when Superintendent Strong and his lawyer, James B. Gardner, entered the station house with two letters which they had found in Rouis's room. One was addressed to Mr. Strong, and asked him to give everything belonging to him to his cousin, Rophino Rouis, at 329 Fifth Avenue. The second letter was very lengthy. According to Lawyer Gardner, who read it, the injured man accused his cousin of being the cause of his trouble, and, after telling him the condition of his affairs, stated that he had been born in Philadelphia, and that the rent of his room at the Alpine was paid up to July 1.

At 329 Fifth Avenue the basement store is occupied by Rophino Rouis, who has also a place at 1,303 Michigan Avenue, Chicago. There is a sign, "Store to let," on the store window, and the rest of the building is occupied for business purposes. There was no one there last night.

WAGES ADVANCE TWENTY PER CENT.

The Workers in Woolen Mills, Iron Furnaces, and Steel Factories Get the Benefit of the Revival of Business.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., June 25.—J. Morton Brown, manager of the Woodstock Woolen Mills, surprised his weavers to-day by announcing that he proposed to increase their wages 20 per cent., to take effect at once. Nearly 200 men are affected.

The 200 employes of the R. Heckscher & Sons furnaces at Swedland have been notified that, commencing July 1, their wages will be increased 5 per cent.

LORAIN, Ohio, June 25.—The Johnston Steel Company to-day posted a notice of a 15 per cent. increase in the wages of the men in the converting mill, dry house, and machine shops, in all about 200. The men employed in the shape mill had their wages increased last week. The raise is entirely voluntary. There will be an increase in all departments by July 1. The mill is pushed with orders, and every branch is running to its full capacity.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 25.—The Delaware Rolling Mill has notified its 300 employes that a 10 per cent. increase in wages will go into effect July 1. This is a restoration.

LOWELL, Mass., June 25.—The weavers employed by the Merrimac Woolen Company have been granted an increase of 6 per cent. in wages.

TOO STORMY FOR GOOD FISHING

President Cleveland Remains at Gray Gables All Day.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 25.—The President remained at Gray Gables all day on account of the stormy weather. Mrs. Cleveland drove over to the village in the early evening.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Admiral Ramsay will leave the Navy Department tomorrow for nearly a month's vacation in the Blue Ridge Mountains, returning to take charge of the navy when Secretary Herbert goes away for a long cruise on the Dolphin. It is the Secretary's present intention to board the dispatch boat at Washington July 18, and visit in turn the important naval stations of the Atlantic coast, from Virginia to Maine, spending most of his six weeks' absence from the capital at the War College, on Coaster's Island, near Newport. The Dolphin will also visit Buzzard's Bay early in August.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 25.—A. F. Marsh of 25 Vine Street, this city, will some day this week ship to President Cleveland a present which he expects the Chief Executive will greatly appreciate. It is a fishing rod made by Mr. Marsh. It is of seasoned split hickory, 10 feet long, and weighs 12 ounces. It is in three parts, and is highly finished.

Hinman Succeeds Mott.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Attorney General Harmon made his first appointments to-day. Jason Hinman was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York, vice Mott, resigned, and Henry D. Sedgwick was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by Hinman's promotion.

A Fight with Pickaxe and Spade.

Henry O'Neil of 143 West Ninety-sixth Street dropped his hod on Antonio Wanco's toes yesterday while they were working at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Fifth Avenue. Wanco struck O'Neil, who then took a pickaxe to Wanco. Wanco defended himself with a spade. Both men were badly injured. They were arrested and taken to the Harlem Hospital.

Bowery Beds Ablaze.

At "The Senate," in the Bowery, the beds are disinfected daily. While some of them were undergoing the process yesterday in a small frame building on the roof they began to burn. The flames spread to the building, an alarm of fire was sent in, and for twenty minutes traffic on the Bowery was stopped. The damage amounted to but $200.

GOLD RESERVE $107,392,355

Belmont-Morgan Syndicate Completes the Payment for Bonds.

CONTRACT MAY HAVE BEEN MODIFIED

Only $15,700,000 Imported, but the Managers Still Have Time to Get the Rest of the $30,000,000 from Europe.

Payment for the February issue of Government bonds was completed yesterday when the Belmont-Morgan syndicate deposited at the Sub-Treasury $6,562,000. This made the total payments $65,116,244.63, and increased the Treasury reserve to about $107,500,000. It was exactly $107,392,355, not including between $100,000 and $125,000 withheld from credit until last Saturday's receipt by the Campania can be accurately determined.

Although the present syndicate is freely conceded the right to manage its transactions in its own way, its masterly performance having earned the sincere gratitude of bankers and merchants, yesterday's news excited comment and curiosity. Final payment for the bonds might have been deferred for from six weeks to three months. It had been expected that the syndicate would import gold to pay for half the bonds. Imports for their purchase have reached only about $15,700,000. All other payments have been made with gold obtained here.

It is believed that the syndicate's published contract with the Government, which expressly provided that gold to pay for one-half the bonds should be imported, must have been modified. That this was done for good reason is not doubted by those whose view of the situation is comprehensive.

The syndicate did not take upon itself anything more than a moral obligation to prevent gold exports. It agreed to use its influence to maintain and protect the reserve. But, if gold had gone abroad, as had been usual in the first half of the year, the syndicate could not have been held accountable. That no exports occurred was due to something much more tangible than influence. The syndicate sold bills of exchange to prevent exports. Whenever the rate touched the point of demand for gold, syndicate offerings stayed it. Operations of this kind have been necessary fully half the time since the contract went into effect. They involved large expense, cutting syndicate profits on bond sales materially.

Rates of exchange are now high. Syndicate bills serve as good purpose as ever. If gold were to be imported at present rates of exchange, its natural course from Europe to this country when crops begin to go abroad would be diverted to make up for it. Syndicate sales of sixty-day bills would have to be covered at about the time gold would come here to pay for crops. The strain of present sales would entail a condition equally artificial in the Fall, when gold should come to settle balances.

Bankers thus conclude that Secretary Carlisle has been quite willing to take American gold in final payment for the bonds, waiving Government rights in this regard, for the assurance that the syndicate will continue to protect the reserve. In another month the time for gold imports, under ordinary conditions, will be at hand. Imports should continue through the Fall. It is quite possible that the syndicate may then complete its importations and return to American subscribers the gold now advanced by them on foreign account. It could then be done without the use of artificial means, natural conditions facilitating it.

Some such arrangement as that outlined will probably be seen to have been made when the detailed account of the syndicate's work shall be published. For the present the Government has all its money in hand for the bonds long in advance of the time for payment indicated in the contract. It is said that the final payment was made in gold certificates instead of coin. That is immaterial, for the certificates represent coin stored in the Treasury.

As announced several days ago in The New-York Times, the syndicate subscribers will receive within a few days 60 per cent. of their original investment. They received 40 per cent. before Mr. Morgan went to Europe. Profits will not be distributed among them until the syndicate shall have completed its work by placing all the bonds. They will be worth waiting for, a wide enough margin having been allowed to provide for large expenses.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There was considerable inquiry at the Treasury Department to-day as to whether the Belmont-Morgan syndicate had secured a modification of the contract so that the syndicate would not be compelled to import $30,000,000 of foreign gold.

Assistant Secretary Hamlin, in this connection, made this statement:

"There has been no modification of the contract; the provision that one-half of the gold for the total amount of the loan shall be brought from abroad is to be carried out. Some of the importations of foreign gold were made in advance of the time stipulated in the contract, but this did not involve any modification of the contract."

A Will in a Beggar's Pocket.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 25.—A man who was found begging in Grove Street this morning was arrested and taken before Police Justice Potts. He gave his name as John B. Read, but declined to furnish any further information about himself.

In one of his pockets was found a will. In it Read's residence was given as 17 King's Road, Chelsea, England. Mr. Read set forth that he bequeathed to his uncle, Alfred Read, £25; to Alfred and Norman Davis of 5 Berners Street, Chelsea, 15 guineas each. The residue of his estate was set apart for the education of the children of Alfred Isabel and Norman Davis.

The will further stated that Mr. Read was only temporarily residing in the United States, Mr. Read had the option of going to New-York or to jail. He went to New-York.

Andrew Scott Jamison Free.

Ex-Constable Andrew Scott Jamison of Gravesend, who served a term of eighteen months in the Kings County Penitentiary for his connection with the John Y. McKane elections frauds in November, 1893, was released yesterday morning at sunrise.

A crowd of friends who rode from Gravesend in coaches, greeted Jamison as he left the penitentiary, and he held a reception in a neighboring café. He was then driven to his home, where his former associates welcomed him.

Cabinet Officers Start for Marion.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Carlisle and wife and Secretary Morton and Miss Morton left here at 10 o'clock this morning for Marion, Mass.

Yale-Harvard Boat Race—Friday—Special train from Grand Central Station, 11:40 A. M. Excursion tickets, $4.—Adv.

ALARMING RUMORS FROM TIEN-TSIN

Japanese Are Fortifying the Liao-Tung—France's Convention Sanctions Unlimited Railways.

LONDON, June 25.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Tien-Tsin, saying that alarming rumors are being circulated there to the effect that the Japanese are fortifying the Liao-Tung frontier.

France's convention with China, the dispatch says, sanctions the unlimited extension of Tonquin railways in China.

French Agreement with China Signed.

PARIS, June 25.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, informed the Cabinet to-day that the French Minister at Pekin had signed the convention fixing the delimitation of the southern frontier of China, and also regulating the commercial relations of the French colonies with China, including the railway and telegraphic communications with Tonquin.

TWO POLICEMEN WOUNDED

Attacked by the "Timber Yard Gang" of the East Side—The Leader of the Rowdies Also Injured.

While Policemen William Kelly and John Barnes of the East Fifty-first Street Police Station were endeavoring to arrest William Torpey, alias "Red" Torpey, they were set upon, in front of 336 East Thirty-fourth Street, at 10 o'clock last night, by a crowd of Torpey's friends, and before the riot was quelled the two policemen and Torpey were badly wounded.

The injured men were taken to the Flower Hospital. Three of Torpey's friends were arrested.

Torpey is the leader of the "Timber Yard gang," and he and his followers have often given the police trouble.

When the policemen were attacked they fired shots for assistance, and Policemen Mason, Powers, and Coyle soon appeared on the scene. They found that Barnes, with his back against the wall and the blood streaming down his face, was fighting for his life, while Kelly was trying to raise himself to render assistance.

Mason and his companions soon changed the aspect of affairs. Torpey was struck down with a baton, and the rest of the gang were scattered. The wounded policemen were cared for, and three of the gang besides Torpey were arrested.

Torpey received merely a slight scalp wound, Barnes had a serious cut on his temple, and Kelly had a mass of bruises.

BULGARIA RECALLS HER ENVOY

Turkey Fails to Give Satisfaction for Intrusion of Troops.

SOFIA, June 25.—The Bulgarian Government, having failed to obtain a satisfactory reply from the Porte in regard to its demand for indemnity for outrages by Bashi-Bazouks, has recalled its Envoy from Constantinople.

This action may have important results. Bulgaria's claim for indemnity is based on an incursion of a party of Bashi-Bazouks on Bulgarian territory while in pursuit of sheep. The intruders were resisted by frontier guards, three of whom were wounded during the affray.

Testing the New Color Law.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The first test in this city of the law providing a penalty for discriminating against the colored race was made to-day, and the sons of Africa won without a struggle. Early this afternoon two fashionably dressed colored men entered one of the leading hotels, marched up to the clerk's desk, and asked for the registry book. The clerk, who had suspected their purpose when they entered, and had held a hurried conference with the proprietor, acceded to their request without objection. They signed the book as C. E. Hall of Chicago and W. K. Deitz of New-York, and then asked for two luncheon tickets. These were also promptly forthcoming, and they repaired to the dining hall, where they were served with eatables, after which they left the hotel and made a tour of fashionable saloons, in all of which they were served without question. Mr. Deitz admitted that their purpose was to test the law, and so far they had not met with refusals.

Green Clay Smith Dying.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Gen. Green Clay Smith, a descendant of Henry Clay, is dying, at his home in this city, of blood poisoning, occasioned by a malignant carbuncle.

Green Clay Smith was a candidate for Vice President against Andrew Johnson at the Baltimore Convention of 1864, and came within half a vote of receiving the nomination on the ticket with Lincoln. He was the nominee of the Prohibition Party for President in 1876. He served two terms in Congress from Kentucky.

Gen. Smith's military career was a brilliant one, and he was brevetted Major General by President Lincoln for his gallantry in the field. He entered the Baptist ministry in 1869, and came to Washington as pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist Church in 1890, where he has continued since. He has been as popular as a minister as he was as a politician and soldier.

They Insist on National Quarantine.

NEWPORT, June 25.—At the business session of the American Institute of Homeopathy this morning the Committee on Medical Legislation made its report, and in accordance therewith it was voted that National quarantine was the only logical one, and that State quarantine such as New-York favors was quite undesirable. The committee will now endeavor to carry out the will of the Institute in having a suitable National law passed. The Institute also took action regarding its desire to have an appropriate recognition of homeopathy in the appointment of army and navy surgeons.

Senator Smith Going to Europe.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Senator Smith and his daughters—Miss Elizabeth C., who was graduated at St. Elizabeth's Academy, Madison, last week, and Miss Mary Rose—will sail for Europe to-morrow on the steamship St. Louis. The Senator and his daughters expect to stay a month in Carlsbad, and then visit Berlin, Paris, and other Continental cities. The Senator will also pass a little time in Great Britain and Ireland, returning home early in September.

Mr. Riker Declines a Judgeship.

TRENTON, N. J., June 25.—Chandler W. Riker of Newark, recently appointed to a Circuit Court Judgeship worth $7,500 per year, sent a letter to Gov. Werts to-day declining the tender. Mr. Riker was nominated for the office, but the Senate refused to confirm the nomination. Then the Governor appointed him to the post.

Extra Printers Employed.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Two hundred extra printers have been placed upon the temporary rolls of the Government Printing Office, to work on the voluminous testimony which has been submitted in the numerous contested election cases. This is an unusual increase in the force, even during the busy season.

Mgr. O'Connell About to Resign.

LONDON, June 25.—The Chronicle tomorrow will publish a dispatch from Rome saying that there are rumors that Mgr. O'Connell is about to resign the rectorship of the American College in Rome.

GREAT BRITAIN'S CABINET

Marquis of Salisbury Has Consented to be Prime Minister.

HE TAKES THE FOREIGN PORTFOLIO

An Invitation to the Marquis of Dufferin to Resign His Office of Ambassador.

DEVONSHIRE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Balfour in the Treasury and Chamberlain at the Colonies—Other Selections—McCarthy's Manifesto.

LONDON, June 25.—The United Press learns that Lord Salisbury, besides becoming Prime Minister, will take the foreign portfolio temporarily. He has made overtures to the Marquis of Dufferin to resign his present office of British Ambassador to France and become Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The members of the new Ministry, so far as they have been selected, are officially announced as follows:

Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—The Marquis of Salisbury.

Lord President of the Council—The Duke of Devonshire.

First Lord of the Treasury—The Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—The Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

First Lord of the Admiralty—The Right Hon. George Joachim Goschen.

The other places in the Ministry have not as yet been definitely allotted.

MANIFESTOS OF THE PARTIES.

Justin McCarthy Denounces Conservatives as Ireland's Foes.

LONDON, June 25.—Justin McCarthy, the leader of the Anti-Parnellites in the House of Commons, has issued a manifesto beginning: "The defeat of the Home Rule Government has placed Ireland's bitterest enemies in office."

Mr. McCarthy proceeds to denounce the Conservative leaders as having by their own confession no Irish policy but that of coercion. He claims that the Liberal policy of conciliation has been proved wise and practicable by the present unprecedentedly tranquil state of Ireland. The manifesto continues as follows: "The Irish party for nine years have stood firmly and honorably by their alliance with the Liberals—an alliance based upon the latter's adoption of a home rule policy—and have the public, solemn assurances of the Liberal leaders that home rule shall remain their primary policy and shall be kept in the forefront of their programme.

"Without a subsidy from the rich exchequer of a great empire, unlike the Government, we fight, frowned upon by the wealthy and powerful in England and Ireland, and we rely exclusively upon the generosity and confidence of the ever-faithful people of the Irish race at home and abroad to supply the resources necessary for an election fund."

The National Liberal Federation has in the course of preparation a manifesto dealing with the coming general elections.

The Right Hon. John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, will open the campaign July 4 at Manchester, where he will address a mass meeting of the party.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Bering Sea Bill Passes Its Third Reading in the House of Lords.

LONDON, June 25.—The House of Commons met at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and after the transaction of minor business occupying forty minutes, adjourned until noon to-morrow.

Sir William Vernon-Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said he had hoped to be able to give definite information at this time as to the course affairs would take, but it was impossible for him to do so, as such information was not in his possession. Therefore it was better that the House should adjourn.

The Bering Sea Fisheries bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords today, after which Lord Rosebery moved that the House adjourn.

GLADSTONE'S VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

His Son Says that the ex-Premier Has Quitted Public Life.

LONDON, June 25.—The Westminster Gazette says that Lord Rosebery has not received any communication from Lord Salisbury in regard to the condition of the latter's acceptance of office, reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Mr. Gladstone at his conference with Lord Rosebery last night seriously questioned the wisdom of the resignation of the Ministry.

Certain Liberals believe that Mr. Gladstone, having been physically fortified by his cruise in the North Sea, will throw the weight of his influence and eloquence upon the side of his old colleagues, but the ex-Premier's personal friends are strongly opposed to his taking any such course, fearing that the excitement and exertion might cause a physical reaction.

The Hon. Herbert Gladstone, in conversation with a representative of the United Press this morning, definitely stated that his father would take no further part in public life.

COMMENTS OF LONDON PAPERS.

Liberal Journal Says Salisbury Is a Good Foreign Secretary.

LONDON, June 25.—The Daily News tomorrow will say:

"The result of Lord Salisbury's double appointment will be that we shall have a good Foreign Secretary and no Premier. Mr. Chamberlain is the last man in the coalition who would be selected popularly for Minister of the Colonies, but the post does not involve much departmental work, and Mr. Chamberlain will probably see that it will leave him time and strength for great Parliamentary activity."

The News's article expresses surprise at the selection of Mr. Goschen as First Lord of the Admiralty, and hints that the Du

ment, and will express regret that Mr. Chamberlain was not made Secretary of State for War.

The Morning Post will express approval of the appointments all round.

The Telegraph will express approval of the new Ministry.

Truth will say that the chances of upsetting the Unionist Government lie in its being formed of Conservatives and Liberal Unionists. "Were Mr. Chamberlain eliminated," Truth will say, "these chances would disappear, but he is such a born intriguer that he is certain to intrigue against his colleagues if he does not get his own way in everything."

The Standard will to-morrow express approval of the Ministerial appointments. It thinks that there will be some surprise at the non-appointment of Mr. Goschen as Chancellor of the Exchequer, but, as he was not chosen for that office, it believes a better man could not have been selected for the head of the Admiralty.

The Times will say that the Ministerial appointments will meet with general approval. Mr. Chamberlain, it will say, is an ardent imperialist in feeling, and his well-known desire to draw closer the ties that bind the colonists to their mother country will make him a strong and acceptable Secretary of State for the Colonies.

CAREER OF LORD SALISBURY.

Electrician, Chemist, Successful Writer, and Constant Conservative.

The Right Hon. Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, eldest surviving son of the second Marquis of Salisbury by his first wife, the daughter and heir of Bamber Gascoigne, Esq., was born at Hatfield in 1830.

He was elected member of Parliament for Stamford in 1853. He represented that borough in the Conservative interest until his succession to the Marquisate on the death of his father, April 12, 1868. While in the lower house he was known as Lord Robert Cecil, until the decease of his elder brother, June 14, 1865, when he assumed the courtesy title of Viscount Cranborne.

He took a part in all public measures that affected the interests of the Established Church, and in the leading political questions. He was a frequent contributor to The Quarterly Review and other periodicals.

He was appointed Secretary of State for India in July, 1866, in Lord Derby's third administration. He resigned March 2, 1867, because of a difference of opinion about the Reform bill. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford as successor to the late Earl of Derby, Nov. 12, 1869. In 1871 and 1872 he was an arbitrator in the complicated affairs of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway Company.

He was appointed Secretary of State for India again when Disraeli returned to office in 1874. He was Special Ambassador to the Sublime Porte when Russia opposed Turkey in Servian affairs, and a Minister Plenipotentiary at the conference of Constantinople. In this conference he was a leader. He had an audience of the Sultan Jan. 14, 1877, and pressed upon him the two points on which the powers intended to insist, informing him that if they were not accepted the Ambassadors would quit Constantinople immediately. These two proposals were that there should be a mixed Turkish and International Commission of supervision and that the first appointment of the Governors should be ratified by the powers.

A special meeting of the Ottoman Grand Council was held Jan. 18. About 140 Mussulmans and about 60 leading Christians were present. The proceedings lasted two hours and were opened by Midhat Pasha. With one dissentient voice the Council was unanimous in its rejection of the proposals of the powers. The conference held its last sitting Jan. 20, and immediately afterward Lord Salisbury left for England.

He was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the place of the Earl of Derby, April 2, 1878. He wrote at once a memorable dispatch in which he enunciated the policy of the Government with regard to the Eastern question. He and the Earl of Beaconsfield were soon afterward the representatives of Great Britain at the Congress of Berlin. On their return to London the most enthusiastic reception greeted them at Charing Cross, July 16, 1878.

The Queen invested the Marquis of Salisbury with the Order of the Garter. He received the freedom of the City of London and a grand banquet at the Mansion House. He went out of office with his party after the defeat sustained in the general election of April, 1880.

At a meeting of Conservative peers held May 9, 1881, after the death of Lord Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury was elected to lead the party in the House of Lords. Since then his career has been identified with that of the Conservative Party.

He opposed, but finally accepted, the Irish Land act of 1881, criticised adversely with much vigor Mr. Gladstone's Egyptian policy, carried the rejection of the County Franchise bill in 1884; and represented the Conservatives at the conference between opposing leaders which led to the framing of the Redistribution bill of 1885. Mr. Gladstone having

NEW PUBLICATIONS

RECENT VOLUMES OF FICTION

Mr. James in a Sombre Mood.

TERMINATIONS. By Henry James. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

Mr. Howells declares in his new book that "the adoration which a young writer has for a great one is truly a passion surpassing the love of women." This would be a good text for two of the four narratives in Mr. James's new book. Mr. James is in a very sombre mood this time. There is nothing of the graceful gayety of "The Private Life" or the comedies in these stories. Their elegance and their subtlety are not to be gainsaid, but they will be thought uncommonly dry by all except the few who find a relish in everything that comes from the pen of the expatriated and fastidious American.

The liveliest—and the word is used in a purely comparative sense—is "The Coxon Fund," the central figure of which is a gifted drunkard who has wonderful eyes and a strangely large share of intellectual power. He is a mendicant and parasite, worshipped by a little coterie of good persons, and finally made, without any reason at all, the beneficiary of a preposterous endowment fund. In "The Middle Years" and "The Death of the Lion" Mr. James writes sadly and somewhat bitterly about the difference between popularity and merit in literature. He has had experience. These are the tales to which Mr. Howells's maxim applies.

In "The Altar of the Dead," which is the only one of the stories that has not been printed before in some periodical, his mood is still graver. An elderly gentleman mourns with constancy the loss of the love of his youth, and the loss of friends only less dear, and he builds an altar in a church which holds a candle, ever lighted, for each. The impulse to do this comes, oddly, after he learns of the sudden death of a man who had been his closest friend, but who had injured him and was never forgiven. There is no candle for him on the altar. Yet for years the builder of the altar has a fellow-mourner, a stranger to him, and a woman, whom he comes gradually to know, and all those lights burn, in her mind, only for one, the unforgiven. Out of this imaginary coincidence Mr. James has evolved a strangely subtle yet scarcely satisfying tale.

The workmanship is beyond compare. A single evidence of carelessness stands out in startling relief, so rare are such evidences in Mr. James's writings. Paul Creston, with the turning of a page, becomes Hugh Creston. Both are favorite names with the author. And as the hero of "A Regular Fix" used to say, "Marmaduke Christopher, or Christopher Marmaduke, what does it signify?"

A Charming Colonial Romance.

THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED. Being an Account of Certain Passages in the Life of Humphrey Huntoon, Esq., Sometyme an Officer in the Colony of Virginia. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin. 18mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

With the present growth of interest in our early history, it is not strange that romance writers should be invading the field. Before the Revolution, there certainly was life here of the romantic sort in full plenty—the romance of pioneering and of warfare, in a time and in circumstances that stand quite apart in history. It has been said that in the War of the Revolution we acted our Iliad: but it is also true that before the Revolution we acted parts that were heroic.

In the war with France, deeds were done which rival some of the best recorded in the annals of the Anglo-Saxon; while in the time of those earlier wars fought with the red men—now on the New-England frontier, now in the back parts of Virginia—other heroes did their duty, and died the deaths of the brave. Indeed, those times of Indian fighting in more than one way were the times of greatest courage; they are so often lost to us mainly because deeds of deeper import in nation-making came afterward to obscure them.

The present romance of Miss (or shall we say Mrs.?) Goodwin deals with the earliest times in the history of Virginia, when the first James was seated on the English throne. It pertains to the actual settlement of that Province. The art with which those times have been pictured to us in the form of speech, the historic allusions, the condition of society, here and at home, and, above all, the heroic endeavors put forth in simple but critical surroundings, win admiration in every chapter. The book is sweet and true, and charming for its sweetness and truth. We have read it with a delight not commonly felt in these times, when every day brings forth a new novel. Idyllic in its whole structure and lovely with the spirit of high endeavor and devotion, it has in it a beauty that is neither evanescent nor commonplace.

Love and Travel Combined.

AN ERRANT WOOING. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. New-York: The Century Company. $1.

Pictures of places serve as illustrations for Mrs. Burton Harrison's latest novel. Instead of drawings portraying the personages and picturing "situations" in the story, we have handsome process plates of rural England, including Shottery, of course, and Gibraltar, Tangiers, Cordova, Seville, Granada, and the Alhambra. A Summer in England and a Winter in Spain are the joint themes of the story. The author describes places vividly and charmingly, and her new story is easy and profitable reading.

The outcome is a double marriage—a sturdy young American, of large prospects, to a poor English girl, and a smart and attractive New-York young woman to a middle-aged Baronet, equally poor. The Americans are cousins, betrothed by the imperious will of their millionaire grandfather. The two English folks are father and daughter. The dénouement is dimly discerned far ahead, but the interest does not flag, as the author's wit and humor and her deft skill in changing the scene and introducing new minor elements are sufficient.

MR. HOWELLS AS A READER

MY LITERARY PASSIONS. By W. D. Howells. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

This little volume is a sort of autobiography. There is probably as much of self-revelation in it as Mr. Howells's nature is capable of. It reviews his reading from his earliest youth to the present time, from his childish passion for Goldsmith, whom he knew for some years only through his pot-boiling histories, and Cervantes, to his middle-aged championship of Tolstoi. Howells determined to devote his life to literature long before his schooldays were over, and they were brief. He was an author, in secret, as a small boy; he read voraciously from almost his earliest remembrance. His reading has always been more or less accidental and desultory. He declares:

> For my own part, I believe I have never got any good from a book that I did not read lawlessly and willfully, out of all leading and following, and merely because I wanted to read it; and I here make bold to praise that way of doing. The book which you read from a sense of duty, or because for any reason you must, does not commonly make friends with you.

He cared not much for "The Arabian Nights" and "Robinson Crusoe." When, still as a little boy, he made acquaintance with Pope, he had already read so much that he "was coming to read more with a sense of the author, and less with a sense of his characters as real persons; that is, I was growing more literary and less human." He imitated Pope's pastorals. He "could not imitate Pope without imitating his methods, and his method was to the last degree intelligent." He fondly loved Pope at one time, and afterward despised him, but now he is not sorry for the love and is sorry for the despite.

> I humbly own a vast debt to him, not the least part of which is the perception that he is a model ever so much more to be shunned than to be followed in literature.

Mr. Howells thinks that "the worst of the literature of past times, before an ethical conscience began to inform it," is its indecency. He believes the masterworks should be expurgated. He hopes the time will come "when the beast-man will be so far subdued and tamed in us that the memory of him in literature shall be left to perish."

He read "Uncle Tom's Cabin" week after week in the old National Era. While it never was a passion of his, like "Don Quixote," he felt its greatness at first, and as often as he has read it since he has seen more and more clearly that it is a very great novel. He did not read Shakespeare until after he had seen some of the plays acted. Shakespeare did become one of his passions, but he has "no fear of saying now that he would be finer and greater for the loss of half his work." Of the reading of the great poet he says:

> A wise criticism will no more magnify Shakespeare because he is already great than it will magnify any less man. But we are loaded down with the responsibility of finding him all we have been told he is, and we must do this or suspect ourselves of a want of taste, a want of sensibility. At the same time, we may really be honester than those who have led us to expect this or that of him, and more truly his friends. I wish the time might come when we could read Shakespeare, and Dante, and Homer, as sincerely and fairly as we read any new book by the least known of our contemporaries.

He does not think he would have lost much if he had never read "Pericles" or "The Winter's Tale." Yet the fifth act of "Pericles" is tolerably fair dramatic poetry, and less honest folks than Mr. Howells pretend to find much to admire in "The Winter's Tale."

He was older than most boys when he took up Dickens, and his admiration for him seems always to have been tempered by a certain priggishness. His comparison of Dickens and Thackeray irresistibly reminds one of the studio disputes in "Trilby." He still classes "Barnaby Rudge" with "David Copperfield" and "Bleak House," but at this time of life cannot read with patience "Nickleby," "Dombey," or "Pickwick." Dickens, however, is the most democratic of novelists. Hence his great popularity. On the other hand, "there is a certain property in Thackeray that somehow flatters the reader into the belief that he is better than other people." He thinks "Vanity Fair" the poorest of Thackeray's novels; is still shocked by Esmond's transfer of his affections from the daughter to the mother, and holds that the art in "Barry Lyndon" illustrates "the furthest reach of its author's talent."

These chapters, which originally appeared serially in a popular weekly, leave the reader still in doubt whether or not Mr. Howells is not positively the worst literary critic of any distinction.

A FAMILY THAT MADE HISTORY

LEE OF VIRGINIA. 1642–1892. Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of the Descendants of Col. Richard Lee, with Notices of Related Families. Illustrated. By Edmund Jennings Lee. 8vo. Philadelphia. $10.

The Lees of Virginia have had so much to do with public affairs in this country, from colonial times to the present, that this carefully prepared history of their family must be regarded as an important contribution to the historical literature of the United States. The progenitor of the family was Col. Richard Lee, who settled in Virginia in the middle of the seventeenth century and came to be a large land owner and a person of great importance in the colony. It is said that he was the first white man who made a home in what is known as the Northern Neck. He held a good many offices, serving as Justice, Burgess, member of the Council, and Secretary of State, and also as a member of several important commissions. He died rich. One who professed to have knowledge of his affairs gave it out that the Colonel's tobacco crop alone was worth £2,000 a year. It appears from his will that he had a great variety of interests. He had plantations enough to give at least one to every one of his many heirs; he had ships, islands in the Chesapeake Bay, a large number of slaves, almost innumerable horses and mules, furniture and plate in great abundance. He certainly made a good beginning in America for the Lee family.

The rank which the Colonel held as a man of business and public affairs was well maintained by his son, Thomas, who was President and Commander in Chief of the Virginia Colony, and would have been Governor if he had lived long enough to receive the commission the King had signed and dispatched to America. Thomas Lee was a member of the commission which treated with the Iroquois Indians for the settlement of land west of the Alleghanies. The story of the journey the Commissioners made in getting from Stratford to Philadelphia is told in the diary of William Black, who was secretary to the commission. The reception accorded at Annapolis was upon a grand scale. There was a ball in the council room, and "most of the Ladies of any note in the town was present and made a very splendid Appearance."

> In a Room back from that where they Danc'd was Several sorts of Wines, Punch, and Sweet Meats; in this room those that were not Engag'd in any Dancing Match, might either Employ themselves at Cards, Dice, Back-Gammon or with a cheerful Glass; the Commissioners amus'd themselves till about 10 o'clock and then went home to their Lodgings. The Ladies was so very Agreeable and seem'd so intent on Dancing that one might have imagin'd they had some Design on the Virginians, either Designing to make Tryal of their Strength and Vigour or to convince them of their Activity and Sprightliness.

But Thomas Lee, though himself an important man, is known chiefly as the father of distinguished men, rather than on account of his own merits and public services. Richard Bland Lee, on the Fourth of July, 1819, delivered an oration which came to the notice of John Adams. Referring to this oration, Mr. Adams wrote Mr. Lee, chiding him mildly for not doing justice to those who, bearing the name of Lee, had rendered valuable service to the country in the Revolutionary days and the early days of the Republic: "That band of brothers, intrepid and unchangeable, who, like the Greeks at Thermopylae, stood in the gap in the defense of their country from the first glimmering of the Revolution in the horizon, through all its rising light, to the perfect day." Mr. Adams went on to particularize, speaking in high terms of each brother:

> Thomas Lee, on whose praises Chancellor Wyth delighted to dwell, who has often said to me that Thomas Lee was the most popular man in Virginia and the delight of the eyes of every Virginian, but who would not engage in public life; Richard Henry Lee, whose merits are better known and acknowledged, and need no illustration from me; Francis Lightfoot Lee, a man of great reading, of sound judgment, and inflexible perseverance in the cause of his country; William Lee, who abandoned an advantageous establishment in England from attachment to his country, and was able and faithful in her service; Arthur Lee, a man of whom I cannot think without emotion, a man too early in the service of his country to avoid making a multiplicity of enemies; too honest, upright, faithful, and intrepid to be popular; too often obliged by his principles to oppose Machiavellian intrigues to avoid the destiny he suffered. This man never had justice done him by his country in his lifetime, and I fear he never will have by posterity. His reward cannot be in this world.

In these days much more is known about Richard Henry Lee than of any of his brothers. He is known as the author of the resolution for the independence of the colonies—"Resolved, That those United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States"—and of that most impressive speech in support of the resolution beginning, "Why, then, Sir, do we longer delay? Why still deliberate? Let this happy day give birth to an American republic! Let her arise, not to devastate and conquer, but to establish the reign of peace. The eyes of Europe are upon us. She demands of us a living example of freedom that may exhibit a contrast in the felicity of the citizen to the ever-increasing tyranny which desolates her polluted shores."

In the war of the rebellion the Lees were represented on both sides. Samuel Phillips Lee represented the family in the forces of the Union. He was in the East Indies when the war began, in command of the sloop of war Vandalia. Assuming the risk of disobeying orders, he brought his ship home. Nobody in authority found fault with him, and no sooner did he arrive than he was ordered to the blockade off South Carolina. His services were appreciated so highly that in 1862 he was appointed Acting Rear Admiral and ordered to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He is living to-day, having been retired with the rank of Rear Admiral. All the other Lees mentioned in this history of the family served under the Confederate flag. Robert E. Lee was, of course, the most prominent member of the family in the Southern Army, but there were others who held the ranks of General, Brigadier General, Major General, Colonel, and Major. The most prominent member of the family to-day is Fitzhugh Lee, who has served his State as Governor.

LITERARY NOTES

—Conway, the mountain climber, whose name is now printed with Sir before it, has his new book of travel, "The Alps from End to End," nearly ready for publication. It will contain 100 illustrations, and there will be an édition de luxe, limited to 100 copies.

—A new volume of the "Dictionary of National Biography" will be ready at the end of this month. It extends from Owens to Passelewe. Leslie Stephen writes on Tom Paine, Archdeacon Paley, and Dr. Samuel Parr; Stanley Lane-Poole on Edward Henry Palmer and Sir Harry Parkes of China and Japan; Joseph Knight on John Palmer and William Parsons, the actors; Dr. Richard Garnett on Sir Anthony Panizzi; William Carr on Mungo Park, G. A. Aitken on Thomas Parnell, the poet, and Thomas Seccombe on Thomas Parr.

—Will Carleton has a new volume of poems, called "Rhymes of Our Planet," which the Harpers have in preparation.

—The author of "A Yellow Aster" has about ready a new novel, called "A Comedy in Spasms."

—The mother of Lord Rosebery, the Duchess of Cleveland, is writing a life of Lady Hester Stanhope.

—An English paper hears that the original of Kipling's Private Mulvaney is William McManus, who is now living in San Francisco, but was formerly in the British Army in India, where he superintended a gang of natives who were building a railroad. McManus, who professes to have known Kipling well, describes Kipling as "a plucky, inquisitive little fellow in the civil service, whom I first met at Cawnpore, where he passed his bottle around among us privates, and then got us to tell all the yarns of the barrack room. He had a little, stubby, black mustache, and wore specs."

—One of the articles in The Forum for July will be an anonymous paper giving the "Confessions of a Literary Hack." The writer tells what he writes, what the magazines and weeklies pay him, and how much he earns in a year.

—A catalogue giving "a selection from the literary correspondence of the late James R. Osgood, Esq., publisher, of Boston," has been issued by George D. Smith of 60 Fourth Avenue.

—The Canon of Ripon, the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, having been called upon at short notice to prepare a paper, presenting Armenian conditions, has embodied his views in a pamphlet, entitled "England's Responsibility Toward Armenia," (Longmans.) Canon MacColl, some two months ago, in one of the leading English reviews, explained at length the many advantages which would ensue did England give up Gibraltar, Malta, and Cyprus. The same authority wrote a convincing argument, explaining how the interests of the world would be advanced when Constantinople became one of the southern ports of Russia. If Russia has some people who do not admire her, the Canon is in love with her policy and general methods. Questioning the straightforwardness of the Turkish Foreign Secretary, he has an abiding faith in Russian diplomacy. The Canon makes out a very bad case for Turkey and the outrages committed by the Kurds on the Armenians. At least, if not politic, he is outspoken, and Catholics might not relish some of his strictures. He is a singularly intemperate person. "Do you want to hurt the Sultan?" he asks. "Then incite the Arabs," is about what he intimates. Strike the Sultan there. "They [the Arabs] hate the Turks, and do not acknowledge the Sultan • • • belonging, as he does, to an alien race." If the Canon were not a cleric, but a military man, powerful in the English War Office, England would soon be at daggers drawn with the rest of the world. Certainly the condition of the Armenians in Turkey is a wretched one, due quite as much to Russian intrigue as to anything else.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

KINDELL'S AFRICAN MARKET MANUAL FOR 1895. With a Comparative Table of Crushings. 18mo. London: Frederic C. Mathieson & Sons.

GREEN TEA. A Love Story. By V. Schallenberger. 18mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

THE REIGN OF LUST. By the Duke of Oatmeal. Condensed and Entirely Rewritten for the American Public, at his Grace's Request. By Amos Goth. 18mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

JEAN BERNEY, SAILOR. By Pierre Loti. Translated by E. P. Robins. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

UTTERLY MISTAKEN. By Annie Thomas. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

LFONA. By Mrs. Molesworth. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

SHOULD SHE HAVE LEFT HIM? By William C. Hudson. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. 50 cents.

RELIGIOUS DOUBT: ITS NATURE, TREATMENT, CAUSES, DIFFICULTIES, CONSEQUENCES, AND DISSOLUTION. By the Rev. John W. Diggle. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THE THIRD VOLUME. By Fergus Hume. 12mo. New-York: The Cassell Publishing Company. $1.

THE HERITAGE OF THE KURTS. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Translated from the Norwegian by Cecil Fairinx. 12mo. New-York: United States Book Company. $1.

PILATE'S QUERY. By S. C. Clark. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

UNION'S MEMORIAL BANQUET

Many of the Leading Colleges Represented—Class Day Exercises.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 25.—The grand festive event of the Union College Commencement Week was the banquet tonight in Memorial Hall, presided over by President Raymond of the college. Speeches of greeting to "Old Union" were made by Chancellor Upson of the University of the State of New-York, Prof. George Herbert Palmer of Harvard, Dean Henry Parker Wright of Yale, Prof. John Haskell Hewitt of Williams, Dean Van Armitage of Columbia, Prof. William McDonald of Columbia, Prof. John Randolph Tucker of Washington, Prof. Orrin Root of Hamilton, Prof. Anson D. Morse of Amherst, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University, President Taylor of Vassar, and the Presidents of the Chicago University, Clark University at Worcester, Mass., and Rutgers College, New-Brunswick, N. J. Greetings by telegraph were received from the Presidents of several other colleges and universities.

The senior class exercises took place in "Captain Jack's Garden," on the college grounds late this afternoon. They included a pipe oration by Isaac Harley of Sumter, S. C., the ivy poem by Rockwell H. Potter of Glenville, N. Y., and the ivy oration by George Johnston of Palatine Bridge, N. Y.

The alumni of Union College held its annual meeting this morning in the college chapel, with Amasa J. Parker, the President, in the chair. The Nominating Committee reported the following nominations, which were confirmed: President—Amasa J. Parker; Vice President—The Rev. Dr. Charles D. Nott; Secretary—Dr. William T. Clute; Treasurer—Dr. Hermann V. Mynderse; Executive Committee—William H. McElroy, Edward P. White, Nelson Millard, James Hertley, and Alonzo P. Strong; Athletic Board—R. J. Landon and Edwin C. Angle.

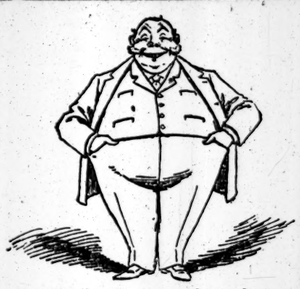
The following committee was appointed to advance the financial interests of the college: The Rev. Daniel Addison, the Rev. Dr. William D. Maxon, George E. Hazleton, and Courtland V. Anable.

The nominations for Alumni Trustees were Peter R. Furbeck of Gloversville, '54; Wallace T. Foote of Port Henry, '85. The vote stood: Foote, 62; Furbeck, 52.

Condition of the Rice Market.

Reports from the rice market for the last week show a greatly enlarged movement, more especially in foreign sorts. While nearly every quarter is represented, the far West is taking double and treble installments, because of the advance in freights at the close of the current week. Millers hereabouts are said to be considering an advance in prices for Japan. Advices from the South note gradual falling away in demand. Advices from nearly every part of the West are most promising as regards the future.

Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of New-Orleans report the Louisiana crop movement to date: Receipts, rough, inclusive of amount carried over, 753,260 sacks; last year, 1,117,445 sacks; sales, cleaned, (estimated,) 210,606 barrels; last year, 284,220 barrels. Dan Talmage's Sons & Co. of Charleston report the Carolina movement to date: Receipts, cleaned, 46,000 barrels; last year, 24,900 barrels; sales, 45,400 barrels; last year, 28,800 barrels.



It will do you good to have a suit made to order at $20.00 or trousers at $5.00, that formerly would cost you $75.00 and $20.00.

We speak of our purchase of the H. W. MacGrotty entire stock, of No. 50 and 52 West 30th St., which we have now displayed in a special portion of our store.

We also call special attention to our $16.00 suit sale, or trousers at $4.00, combining a very desirable line of Clay, Fox Bros., and Salts' serges, neat mixtures, and pin-head checks.

We will be pleased to fit any garment to you, and should the material, style, or workmanship not meet with your approval, we would kindly ask you to return same, money refunded.

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Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

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GALLONS FOR 25¢

Not of the preparations of coloring matter and essential oils so often sold under the name of rootbeer, but of the purest, most delicious, health-giving beverage possible to produce. One gallon of Hires' is worth ten of the counterfeit kind. Suppose an imitation extract costs five cents less than the genuine Hires; the same amount of sugar and trouble is required; you save one cent a gallon, and—get an unhealthful imitation in the end. Ask for HIRES and *get* it.

HIRES' Rootbeer

THE CHAS. E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia.

FOUR MEN ON A HOT DAY

All but One Sought Shade, and He, Though Baked, Was Triumphant.

POKER, BASEBALL, PEACE, AND LOVE

In the Camp at Peekskill the Gallant Seventh Finds Means to While Away the Off Hours Pleasantly.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, June 25.—Four men of the gallant Seventh Regiment, which is living in the white city on the green here, had an afternoon which was called dull and quiet to-day. It was hot. Thermometers which were hung in the company streets stood at 90° odd. The sky was unclouded, and the sunshine streamed fiercely down on the tents.

The four men did not mind it much. They had gone through the routine of the morning—the "assemblies," guard mountings, "calls," and other services which are prescribed—and they may have participated in the skirmish firing, for there was some of that. And all these things they did in soldierly fashion and yet with a dash and precision that characterizes all the movements of the Seventh. And then came the dull, the hot, the monotonous afternoon.

One of these soldiers four went to that shaded bluff overlooking the blue Hudson, and bareheaded, with his suspenders slipped down from his broad shoulders, and with no more camp clothes than undershirt and trousers, he threw himself upon the grass, where a little group of his comrades sat.

While the sun beat hot and burning upon the white tents, he, having nothing to do, sat for hours in the shade. It was still and cool there, and no words were spoken, except from time to time such things as these: "I'll open it," "I'll stay," "Let me have too," and "They are good." And when the evening mess call came this one of the four soldiers returned to the routine of camp life, thoughtful, but not overcome with heat.

The second of the four went out where the garish light of the sun shot down upon the brownish-green turf. He, too, sat down upon the turf, and beside him were fully 300 others, squatting on camp chairs or on their haunches. From time to time the words they spoke were these: "Now swipe the ball," "Make it a three-bagger," "Slide there, Rooney," "Make him put it over the plate," and such like. From time to time this soldier and his hundreds of comrades cheered wildly, and when the mess call came he and they had the satisfaction of knowing that the Seventh's baseball team had defeated the Peekskill team by a score of 15 to 9. And there was great cheering.

The Seventh's team has never been defeated. The men who played in it yesterday were Carney, catcher; Mack, right field; Rooney, third base; Disoway, pitcher, Dunnelly, short stop; McBurney, second base; Fisher, first base; Hoyt, left field, and Preston, centre field.

The third of these soldiers four went shortly after the dull period of the afternoon began to the rocky bluff, far down beyond the camp ground, away from headquarters tents, and disappeared in the shady grove. He alone of the four, nor sought nor found any companions. But when he had reached the cool recesses of the grove, where grass, mingled with moss, grows thick about, he flung himself down, half reclining against a cool rock, and he said nothing. No word scared the squirrels that frisked all about, but from up above the rock there curled a blue wreath of smoke, as fragrant as that of the renowned arcadian mixture. When the mess call came, rapping his briar against the rock, he went out of the wood, calm, thoughtful, and apparently at peace.

And the fourth of these soldiers, when the sun was hot, went to the barber's shop and was shaved, and then in fresh white duck and linen, with his fatigue coat, waited in his tent, often looking toward the ferry that brings the visitors from Peekskill trains, and after a time, he, too, left the white village and made his way to the shady grove, and he was not alone, but carried two camp chairs. What he may have said, when he had reached a comfortable and secluded nook, no one ought to know, except the one to whom he said it. He cared not for the comparative value of "threes" or for the baseball field, or for the comforting pipe, but when the mess call came, slowly he strolled in to camp, comfortable, at peace, and dangling in his hands a white parasol, which was not his own, but which disappeared with its owner down the steps toward the ferry, leaving the soldier lonesome.

Now there were some soldiers who were on guard all afternoon, and some—and they were few—slept in their tents, but as for the 1,000 of the Seventh, they were like these four, by a large majority.

Thursday is to be the great day in camp. Gen. McAlpin to-day received a message from Gov. Morton that he would be at the camp that day. He will arrive about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. His staff will also be here, and the ceremonies of the day will be elaborate, in honor of the Chief Executive. There will be, as an additional feature, the West Point Cavalry.

There are several men who are here for the last time as members of the Seventh. They are all privates, too. They are to go to active regiments as officers. Among them are Privates John N. McClintock of Company I, who goes to be Adjutant of the reorganized Sixty-ninth Regiment; Josiah M. Fisk of Company K, who is to be Quartermaster of the Sixty-ninth; Daniel J. Dowdney of Company D, who is to be a First Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth; John K. Moxwell, of Company G, who is to be a Lieutenant in the Ninth, and Tyson Romaine of Company K, who is to be a Lieutenant in the Twelfth Regiment.

Among the visitors to-day were: Sergeants Nichols and W. S. Clark, Corporal Banner, and Private Gray of the New-Haven Grays, of the Connecticut Guard. They were formerly members of the Seventh.

Private George B. Covington of Company E went swimming last evening. When he jumped into the water he struck his left leg against a sharp rock and cut one of the tendons.

A. B. Humphreys, formerly Secretary of the Republican National League, of which Adjt. Gen. McAlpin was recently elected President, as the guest of Gen. McAlpin to-day.

FIFTEENTH MAY DISBAND.

Its Members Feel the Order to Go into Camp Is an Injustice.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 25.—The decision of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin in refusing to excuse the Fifteenth Separate Company from a tour of duty at the State Camp next week has led to the resignation of First Lieut. Frank Eastmead and Second Lieut. John Sague, and will probably disrupt the company. It is rumored F. Burdette Warring, Captain of the company, will also resign, but this is not confirmed.

Lieut. Eastmead has been in the National Guard nineteen years and Lieut. Sague nearly seven years. The Fifteenth Separate Company has been at the State Camp for three consecutive years. Many of its members say that if they go again this year they will lose their employment. This is the predicament of Lieut. Sague, who holds a responsible position in the Poughkeepsie Savings Bank. Capt. Warring some time ago requested Gen. McAlpin to excuse the Fifteenth from a tour of duty this year, but the papers were returned disapproved, and Brig. Gen. Oliver sent a sharp letter saying that he expected the Fifteenth to be on hand at the State Camp on the 29th of June, with full ranks and a full complement of officers, and that no excuses would be received, but that the penalty for failure to report would be enforced.

Lieut. Eastmead had some trouble at the State Camp last year with the Officer of the Day, but he was exonerated from all blame by the late Adjt. Gen. Porter, and it is not thought this incident figures in the present dispute.

Will Not Indict Liquor Dealers.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 25.—It is rumored that there is much trouble in the Grand Jury consequent upon the refusal of ten members to indict any one for selling liquor Sundays. The story also runs that when Judge Lippincott returns from Trenton, where he is attending a Supreme Court consultation, these ten members will ask to be discharged.

POLICEMAN CAPTURES THIEVES

Outstrips Four of Them in a Race, and with a Pistol Compels Them to March to the Station Single File.

Policemen Jackson and Kelly of the Macdougal Street Station were standing on the corner of South Fifth Avenue and Spring Street early yesterday morning, when four men lounged past. Kelly remarked that he thought they would bear watching. The policemen saw the four men slouch down Spring Street.

At the corner of Spring and Greene Streets a young man was standing waiting for a car. The four men jumped at him, rushed him out into the middle of the street, and knocked him down.

They stooped over the prostrate man for a moment, and then ran rapidly toward Broadway.

By this time Kelly and Jackson were sprinting down Spring Street toward the scene of the robbery. Kelly stopped to look after the man who had been assaulted, while Jackson kept on after the four men.

They ran faster than ever as they heard the policeman coming behind them. One of the men began to fall back of the others, and just as Jackson was about to reach for him he dropped to the ground. It is an old trick, and as a rule is effective. Jackson knew it, however, and did not trip over the man as he was expected to do. On the contrary, he cleared him at a bound, and as he passed over him, Jackson let one foot drop, and gave the prostrate man a kick in the head that rendered him unconscious.

When he had nearly reached the other three they turned on him and showed fight. Jackson drew his revolver.

"Hands up!" he shouted.

The men stopped and put their hands above their heads.

"Now, then, fall in, single file," ordered Jackson.

The men obeyed. They marched back to where the man who had tried to throw the policeman.

"Pick him up," commanded the policeman, pointing his revolver at the men. They grabbed their companion quickly, and lugged him along with them. A few more steps brought Jackson and his four prisoners to where Kelly was standing with the man who had been robbed. Kelly then took charge of two prisoners, and Jackson handled the other two.

The man who had been so roughly treated gave his name as William Alexander of 347 West Fourth Street. He said that the men had taken his fifty-dollar gold watch. On the way to the station house one of the men tried to throw the watch away, but was caught in the act.

Justice Simms held them all for trial in $2,500 bonds each. They gave the following names: Isaac Griffiths, no address; Thomas Bocand of 11 James Street, William Kelly of 27 West Street, and Edward Deagle of 264 Madison Street.

BUFORD MEMORIAL TO BE UNVEILED

Ceremony Will Take Place at the Gettysburg Battlefield July 1.

The Buford Memorial, consisting of a bronze statue and four guns of the field battery which fired the first shot of the battle of Gettysburg, will be unveiled with impressive ceremonies on that battlefield Monday, July 1, at 10:30 A. M. The War Department, the State of Pennsylvania, the West Point class of 1848, of which Buford was a member; the staff of Gen. Reynolds, who was killed at Buford's side, and the various commands with which Buford was identified, will be represented. Two brothers of Gen. Buford will be present. Gens. Fitzhugh Lee, Robertson, Armstrong, and Lomax of the Confederate Army have been invited.

The ceremonies will comprise an oration by Gen. J. H. Wilson, spiking the guns by Major Calef, who commanded the battery; decoration of the memorial with laurel wreaths amid the firing of minute guns by Battery C, Third United States Artillery, which, with the mounted regimental band and two troops of the Sixth United States Cavalry, have been detailed by the Secretary of War to be present. Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, United States Army, is Chairman, and Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, United States Army, is the Secretary and executive officer of the Committee of Arrangements, which will have headquarters at the Gettysburg Springs Hotel.

A Pair of Horses Worth $900 Stolen.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—Aaron Hall, a rich farmer living near this village, notified Sheriff Johnson this morning that his team of horses, valued at $900, was stolen from his pasture last night or early this morning. Mr. Hall forgot to take them into the stable for the night. Two halters were missing from the stable, and the bars of the pasture were down.

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Best " "C.W.	12 00	8 00

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ALUMNI MEETING AT YALE

A Great Gathering of the Graduates of the University.

SPEECHES BY PROMINENT ALUMNI

The Rev. Edward Beecher of Brooklyn the Oldest Graduate, Being a Member of the Class of 1822.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—The annual alumni meeting at Yale was held this morning. At 9:30 o'clock the graduates who are in the city gathered in Alumni Hall. Thomas Hooker of this city called the meeting to order and introduced Judge M. P. Knowlton, '60, of the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts as the permanent presiding officer.

The Rev. Mr. Hart of Gloversdale was the first speaker. He said that athletics had a legitimate place in college life, but that it was "plain living and high thinking" that had made Yale what she is.

Prof. Charles N. Tyler, '55, of Cornell spoke of the record of his class, an exceptionally gallant war record, and he voiced the hope that the corporation might be chosen from men more largely beyond the confines of Connecticut. He was glad that Yale had preserved her conservatism and the atmosphere of class culture.

Alfred T. Jenks, '63, of Brooklyn, said that some of his class had returned with creases in their brows; others with creases in their trousers. He declared that all the elements of nobility of character and courage are taught at Yale, and closed with a glowing tribute to Yale spirit.

Prof. Fisher of the Theological School presented a eulogistic resolution on the late Prof. Dana. It was adopted by the meeting, and tributes of respect were also paid the late Profs. Porter and Whitney in subsequent addresses.

Henry W. Taft, '60, of New-York said that, if a graduate of 1800 could have attended the graduation of his class, he would have seen fewer changes than a graduate of his class now returning as a witness. He said that the great athletic reform began with his class, which defeated Harvard in everything for the first time, a record Yale has been keeping up ever since, and bids fair to make permanent, unless a perhaps unfortunate demand for an apology causes a temporary suspension of hostilities.

Judge Leonard E. Wales of the United States District Court, Wilmington, Del., spoke for '45. He alluded to the life work of his class, referring feelingly to the late Carter Harrison, a member of the class.

Judge Robert M. Wilson of Philadelphia said, for '60, that it was not Yale's province to send out an occasional genius, but to equip in the best way persons of ordinary ability for the fight of life. He boasted of the fact that his was the first class which could muster fifty men at its alumni dinner thirty-five years after graduation.

The necrology for the year was presented. The number of deaths among Yale graduates the past year has been 105, and the average age of the graduates is now sixty-three. The oldest living graduate is the Rev. Edward Beecher of Brooklyn, of the class of '22. He was born in 1803. He is thought to be the oldest living college graduate in America.

Walter L. Logan spoke for '70, extolling "New Yale," and saying that the burdens borne by "Old Yale" made possible the comforts of "New Yale." The following speakers were called upon for remarks: Dr. H. A. Stimson, '65, of the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York; Edward H. Mason, '92; Alfred R. Conkling of New-York, and Richard Ellis

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St, 6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinee.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:00 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Gasparone.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	68	60	6 P. M.	76	73
6 A. M.	66	60	9 P. M.	71	68
9 A. M.	72	65	11 P. M.	76	69
12 M.	74	69	12 P. M.	70	69
4 P. M.	78	73			

Average temperature yesterday.....72
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....66.5
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....70

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair in morning, Thunder Showers in evening, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 2.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE LAW AND THE "PULL."

It was one of the wise sayings of a wise man that "light is ye best policeman." The present Police Commissioners plainly think that one of their chief duties, and one the performance of which will make all others easier and more certain, is to turn on the light wherever it is possible for them to do so. The complex tangle of the excise law with politics is a case in point. Probably all of the Commissioners believe, with most sensible observers, that the present excise law is not suited to its professed purpose in this community, that its literal restrictions, if firmly enforced, must arouse an opposition that would lead to their modification if the sentiment of the city were conclusive in the matter. The inference drawn from this in the past and acted on by previous Commissioners has been that the law should not be enforced, and that since it could not be amended at Albany it should be amended in practice here. This theory fitted admirably with another, also held by previous commissions, that these amendments in practice should be used for political purposes—practically sold for the benefit of parties, bosses, and Commissioners. So long as the law was not enforced the true state of things was shrouded in convenient mystery.

The present Commissioners, convinced that it is no more right or decent to trade in exemption from the excise law than in any other corrupt thing, conclude to enforce the law, as is their clear duty, and in so doing to tear away the veil from the foul political bargaining hidden by its lax enforcement. They have already accomplished much of their purpose. In numerous cases the liquor sellers, surprised by the enforcement of the law, have summoned to their aid the politicians who have heretofore been able to protect them. In some cases the liquor seller and the "pull" were one and the same. Their efforts, however, only serve to expose the source of their former immunity. The Police Commissioners do not deal in the commodity that was formerly the stock in trade at the Mulberry Street Headquarters. They do not desire what the politicians formerly offered, and they will not give what the politicians formerly purchased. Whatever may be the ultimate effect of this policy on the excise law, it has brought to light a lot of corruption which was known before but not generally felt by the community. That is good service.

AN ADROIT CARDINAL.

When Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, passed through Paris on his way to Rome the Figaro sent one of its most acute reporters to interview him. The reporter, M. J. de Narfon, reflected that "the partisans of the separation of Church and State in France are wont to cite against their opponents the example of America, where the Church derives incomparable force from that liberty which is the sole guarantee afforded by the Government." On the other hand, he recalled that the Pope, while recognizing the progress of the Church under this régime, "had not hesitated to announce that it could only be regarded as provisional and in the nature of a compromise, and that the true doctrine for America, as for all other nations, was in the close union of civil power and religious power." And it occurred to him that it would be interesting to get the opinion on this subject "of one of the most convinced partisans of the reconciliation of the Church and the age and one of the warmest of the friends of Leo XIII."

Here is what he got: "The Church is the authoritative depository and the sovereign distributor of the truth. Now, the truth of itself inspires love. To be loved, it is enough that it be known. That is the reason why the sole need of the Catholic Church, in order to accomplish its divine and most beneficent mission, is liberty. That liberty we have in the United States. We ask nothing more." "For our part, we are aiding the Government, according to our means, worthily to fulfill its humane function, which also assuredly has a greatness of its own. The State gives us liberty. We respect its authority. We are under its laws. Authority, liberty, these are the two great forces of a people. They should tend, and with us they do tend, toward the same object. A nation is prosperous when it respects both."

Apparently M. de Narfon did not find these remarks very "filling." He padded them with a truly French description of the Cardinal's personal appearance, with quotations from Archbishop Dupanloup and M. Paul Bourget, and with some conversation on the ancient incident of the Knights of Labor. The Cardinal certainly did not meet the point raised by the reporter, said nothing about the provisional character of the régime of the Church and State in America, and did not explain whether he expected or wished that it should lead to the union of civil and religious authority which the Pope regards as the only true doctrine for America, as for all other nations. "Happy land!" exclaims the reporter, "and how true, after the lapse of centuries, are the words of our great moralist, 'Truth on this side the Pyrenees, error on the other!'"—which is as eloquent and as indefinite as the remarks of Cardinal Gibbons himself.

It is no concern of ours to analyze the expressions of the Cardinal in order to discover whether there is any discrepancy between his ideas and those of the Pope, or, if there be, how he would explain or reconcile it. If he has any serious expectation of changing the relations of Church and State in his and our country he is far too wise to proclaim it, and in the meantime his record is one of good faith, with which those of his fellow-citizens who have least agreement with his theology have no disposition to find fault. It may be that he thinks that, with full liberty of religious belief, the Church will ultimately come to be accepted as the fit repository of civil power. No one can object to his holding or teaching that opinion so long as he remains loyal to the religious liberty which is its avowed condition precedent.

It is true that the history of modern times indicates a steadily wider separation, not only of possessors of civil authority from the possessors of religious authority, but between the ideas of the one and the other authority. And it is equally true that that history also indicates a steady progress in civil authority, and if not in religious profession, still in the morality which is an important adjunct of religion. It is, nevertheless, not inconceivable that, with the evolution of the race, religious and civil power may come to be lodged in the same persons. If so, it will be through the free choice of the great body of the race, and in such a process the Catholic Church would have the advantage of an organization combining in a marvelous degree democracy and autocracy.

ANTITOXINE AS A PREVENTIVE.

Dr. Allen M. Thomas, attending physician of the Nursery and Child's Hospital of this city, has published an interesting report as to the effect of injections of diphtheria antitoxine designed to immunize children who had been exposed to infection in that institution. There was an epidemic of diphtheria in the hospital during the three months beginning on Jan. 18 of the present year, and up to April 18 there had been 46 cases. As 22 of them appeared during the first seventeen days of April it is evident that the epidemic was gradually spreading in the hospital on April 18, the date on which the physicians undertook to protect the uninfected inmates by immunizing injections.

On April 18 and 20 the immunizing injections were administered to 136 children, the ages of the recipients ranging from three weeks to four years. In a very few cases there were slight eruptions, due to the injections, but no serious injurious effects were observed. In no case were there "any rational symptoms pointing to any special disturbance of the kidneys." In 69 cases out of 136 the temperature rose within twelve hours from normal to a height ranging between 100° and 103°, the extreme figures having been reached in only four instances, but within the next twenty-four hours, in all these cases, it fell back to normal again.

Although the epidemic appeared to be spreading on April 18, when the immunizing injections were given, there were no new cases in the hospital during the following six weeks, (or up to May 28, the date of the report,) except that one of the physicians and one of the nurses (neither of whom had been immunized) took the disease about a month after the preventive treatment had been applied to the children. These two cases seem to show conclusively the continued presence of the diphtheria germs in the hospital, and thus afford evidence as to the efficacy of the treatment. "The conclusions," says Dr. Thomas, "which seem not only justifiable but fairly inevitable, to be drawn from this report, are as follows: 1. The evident value of antitoxine in affording a certain period of immunity against the infection of diphtheria. 2. The apparent harmlessness of its use in this way with children, even of tender age and condition." The record is a valuable contribution to the accumulated evidence concerning the prophylactic value and effect of injections of the antidiphtheritic serum.

NEW PAVEMENTS.

It may be assumed that the Board of Estimate will very soon approve the plan for extending the asphalt pavement, substantially as that plan was submitted by Mr. North, and provide means for putting it into execution. The objections raised by the Controller's engineer are few in number and not very important in matter. The difference between him and the engineer of the Department of Works is purely a difference of detail, which cannot stand in the way of a needful public improvement.

We are apt to assume that the choice for pavements lies only between asphalt and granite blocks. But that is because our education has been neglected, and we are in this matter of pavements very much behind the age. Time was, and it was a long time, when the "granite ring" controlled the Department of Public Works, and no pavement was considered there but one of granite blocks, generally ill laid. The main service of Gen. Newton to the municipality was in getting a block pavement properly laid in Fifth Avenue. But the very fact that this pavement was the best of its kind showed what a bad kind it was for the covering of such a street as Fifth Avenue. It is simply preposterous that the main thoroughfare of the city for pleasure driving, and one of its most important residential streets, should be covered with a rough, jolting, and noisy pavement which is a nuisance alike to those who have to drive over it and to those who have to live alongside of it. Mr. Gilroy, when Commissioner of Works, broke up the granite ring and operated an extensive introduction of asphalt, to the immense advantage of streets of residence. But still we have got no further than a choice between asphalt for light driving and granite for heavy traffic. Elsewhere a number of experiments have been made to secure a pavement which has as many of the advantages of asphalt as can be had where asphalt is unavailable. Vitrified brick is extensively used in some Southern and Western cities, and apparently with very good results. When properly made and laid it is reported to stand very hard wear. It can be almost as readily and thoroughly cleaned as asphalt, and the only objection made to it, that it is apt to be slippery, can no doubt be obviated by improvements in manufacture and laying.

Here is one material that is worth the consideration of the engineers both of the Department of Works and of the Finance Department as available where asphalt is not available, and as smoother, cleanlier, and less noisy than the pavement we have been accustomed to consider as the only alternative to asphalt. It is particularly fortunate for the town that it is getting some public officials who are both willing and able to institute experiments with a view to finding out what will best suit our municipal needs. Until within a few years New-York was as secure from the application of any advanced methods in municipal work as if those methods had been discovered in some other planet.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

It is easy to be seen why Lord Salisbury should have objected to taking the Premiership and acting as a receiver to wind up the affairs of the present Parliament. But it was nevertheless certain all along that he would take it. The Conservatives had won a parliamentary victory such as by tradition and consent operates to turn the Ministry out of office. If it finds the fruits of its victory Dead Sea fruits, it must nevertheless proceed to consume them with as much appetite as it can command. The Liberals, and especially the Liberal Ministers, are not in the least bound to help their conquerors out of any scrape into which the conquest may have brought them. If the conquerors are not prepared "to carry on the Queen's Government," then they had no business to turn out the men who were willing to carry it on.

Of course, Lord Salisbury's real objection to taking power is that his party will enter upon the coming elections with better chances as an Opposition Party, responsible for nothing, than as a party in power, responsible for whatever the Government may do until the dissolution of Parliament, and with a more important responsibility for what may occur after the dissolution and before the elections. This is a responsibility from which a prudent politician may well shrink, because there is no telling what European questions may be sprung upon the Government of the moment. The European situation, which has for years been one of chronic tension, is just now especially liable to give way, and it may be necessary for a Ministry which really does not as yet represent the country to take ground which the nation will be expected to hold and make good. If it should not happen to please the nation, it will be punished for its failure by the elections.

Just now there are no British questions of much moment but foreign questions, and it is upon these foreign questions a makeshift Ministry may have to strike out a definite and more or less durable policy. There is for the present an end to the various projects of reform that the Liberals agitated and that have constituted the national and imperial questions. The disappearance of home rule from the field of practical politics has been brought about by the retirement of Mr. Gladstone and the death, or, rather, the previous collapse, of Parnell. How great and indispensable a factor Parnell was could not have been known so well when he was exercising control as after he had ceased to exercise it. He is absolutely the only man in the history of the Parliamentary connection of Ireland with England who has managed to consolidate the force of the Irish people and to wield it as a weapon. How useful he was to the Irish cause may be seen from contemplating what has become of his party now that he is no longer at its head. It is split up into three factions, each appealing for suffrages and support as the only true friend of Ireland, and each is confident of being recognized as the Nationalist Party in the next Parliament. In Parnell's time all the Nationalists were Parnellites, but now they are divided into McCarthyites and Healyites and Redmondites, and they seem to hate each other so warmly that they have little animosity left for anybody else. If in the next House of Commons any one of the factions pursues the policy of obstruction and disorder for its own sake, it is likely that stringent measures will be taken for the suppression of such a faction, with general acquiescence from all parties in the House of Commons.

THE NEW PRISON COMMISSION.

The Constitution required the Legislature to provide for a State Commission of Prisons "to visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors," but left it entirely to the Legislature to prescribe the number, term of office, and specific duties of the Commissioners. Little attention was paid to the way this duty was performed by the Legislature, and probably most people got their first information about the new Prison Commission when the appointment of its members was announced yesterday.

The fact is that the thing was done in about the worst way possible. There are eight members of the commission and the term of office is eight years, though they start off so arranged that one expires every year. The members are scattered all over the State by a requirement that one shall reside in each judicial district. This will prevent their acting or consulting together much, except at their occasional meetings.

They are to have "suitably furnished rooms" at Albany, where they must meet "as often as once in three months." That is probably the only place and time at which they will meet, and between meetings it will be their duty to "visit and inspect" penal institutions. The compensation of the Commissioners is to be $10 a day apiece "for time actually employed in attending regular meetings of the commission, not to exceed $500 per annum." No compensation is provided for visiting and inspecting, but "actual expenses" incurred in the performance of duty will be paid by the State. That will not be much inducement to men otherwise occupied to spend time in other duties than attending regular meetings. Ten dollars a day is not much for attending meetings at Albany, but that is a mandatory, if not a compulsory, requirement.

The fellow to get the pay will be a Secretary, with an annual salary of $3,000, and he will probably have the work to do, for it is provided that "said commission or any of said Commissioners, or its Secretary, if authorized by it, is authorized to visit and inspect any of said institutions," &c. All this means a good job for the Secretary, who will do the work of the commission and make its report, while it stands before the public as a supervisory body, with no special inducement to supervise.

Of course, such a body, properly constituted, might be of service to the State in seeing that the penal institutions were in a proper condition and properly managed. But it ought to be a smaller body, made up of acknowledged experts in matters relating to prisons, specially interested in their proper management, and in a position to act together on all occasions. A commission of eight persons, as widely separated as possible in residence, with little inducement for giving time to their duties, will be of very doubtful value.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

In their efforts to rehabilitate the Northern Pacific Railroad property the financiers who have the work in hand are compelled to deal with conditions and problems of an extraordinary character. They find a corporation with more than $300,000,000 of outstanding securities hopelessly bereft of credit. Through a long period of extravagant management, ill-advised extensions, and selfish manipulation of its finances the Northern Pacific has reached a degree of demoralization that threatens actual annihilation to its stock and a woeful sacrifice in the value of its bonds.

In order to extricate this property from its financial straits, restore its credit, and place it on a solid foundation, so that it may be able to earn a fair return on the money invested, the bondholders must now step in and raise something like $34,000,000 in cash. This large sum is required to pay off pressing obligations, such as receivers' certificates, collateral trust notes, and trust equipment bonds, and to provide for long deferred betterments, besides supplying necessary working capital. Careful examinations recently completed by experts show that much needs to be done to bring the physical condition of the system up to its traffic requirements. An intelligent understanding of the situation also clearly demonstrates that even after the Northern Pacific property is put in good shape, financially and physically, its future prosperity must depend on the most alert and sagacious business management.

Where to get the fresh capital needed to resuscitate this great transcontinental system and how to provide for the proper care of the property in the future were the important problems that confronted the reorganizers. The plan now under consideration—and which apparently has the approval of the Adams committee and J. Pierpont Morgan, who represents the collateral trust notes and other securities—contemplates practically the giving of the control of the Northern Pacific system into the hands of the Great Northern Railroad Company, a parallel and rival line. At first glance this step would seem to be an unwise one to take. Deliberate consideration of all the conditions and exigencies, however, has convinced a large majority of the creditor class of Northern Pacific security holders that there is a great deal in its favor. The main thing, they argue, is to restore the Northern Pacific to solvency and keep it on a paying basis. That can only be done by drawing heavily on some strong source of wealth and credit. Northern Pacific has no credit whatever. The Great Northern not only has credit, but its management is believed to possess the requisite qualities to infuse prosperity into Northern Pacific.

With the Great Northern's guarantee on a new issue of Northern Pacific bonds, President Hill's own company would have the strongest possible motive for desiring the Northern Pacific to prosper. Another point to be taken into account is that, as an irresponsible bankrupt, the Northern Pacific has for some time been a disturbing factor in the transportation business of the Northwest, and therefore a constant menace to the interests of the Great Northern Road. With both roads under the same management, stability of rates may be preserved and a large saving in operating expenses can be brought about by consolidating the agencies at competing points. It is claimed that there is sufficient business along the line of each road to yield a fair revenue to each, providing rates are maintained and operating expenses are kept within bounds.

In support of the theory that the application of President Hill's business methods to Northern Pacific affairs would make of the latter a paying property, a writer in Bradstreet's quotes a few significant figures from the reports of both roads, to wit: For the year 1894 the cost of maintenance of way and structures on the Northern Pacific was $3,100,000, while the corresponding item in the accounts of the Great Northern, with practically the same mileage, was but $2,024,000. The grand total of operating expenses that year was $11,971,000, or $2,663 per mile, on the Northern Pacific, and only $8,080,000, or $1,857 per mile, on the Great Northern. The Northern Pacific had $10,800,000 of fixed charges, and the Great Northern $6,432,000. The gross freight earnings per train per mile on the Great Northern were $2.70, as compared with $1.61 on the Northern Pacific. The mileage of empty freight cars on the Northern Pacific was 43,041,471, compared with 28,461,923 on the Great Northern.

With such figures to base calculations upon, it can readily be seen that Northern Pacific bondholders have reasonable cause for their faith in Mr. Hill's ability to make their property earn more than could possibly be earned under the past methods of management. Doubtless this phase of the situation will receive the most careful attention at the hands of the reorganizers, and it, as well as all other important phases, will receive intelligible elucidation in their report, which will be forthcoming a few weeks from now.

A handsomely decorated official envelope that has come to us from Topeka contained a long report on the encouraging condition of various kinds of crops in the State of Kansas. Corn, wheat, potatoes, sorghum, and several other sources of wealth and happiness, according to this document, are doing extremely well, and many impressive figures are given to prove the assertion. Pleasant as it is to learn these facts, the grave paragraphs devoted to statistics were not read with so much appreciation as was the sentence that served as peroration for the report. "Surviving the debility and depression common in late years to all sister States and all countries," says the Topeka man, "Kansas now seems agriculturally and financially convalescent, and in her old-time form is again headed for prosperity and the stars." Now that, it seems to us, is an able and graceful statement of the case. Envious residents of Missouri and Arkansas may find a reference to cyclones in the concluding words, and Populist statesmen will doubtless object to "financially convalescent" as a hidden reflection on themselves and the dying out of their doctrines, but disinterested readers will be duly grateful for this official recognition of the value of a poetic phrase.

According to the theologians of Iowa, it is a desecration of the Sabbath to go to hear the Rev. Mr. Talmage on that day. Many severe things have been said in the East about the eloquent ex-Brooklynite, but none recurs to memory at the present moment that was quite so unkind as this.

In a letter that appears in this week's issue of The Medical Record, one A. Sabetti, who is, it seems, a member of the Society of Jesus and Professor of Moral Theology at Woodstock College, make the following remarkable statement: "If both Rome and theologians condemn craniotomy, it is useless for Catholics to inquire whether any intrinsic reason may be found in its favor." That, surely, is a fine, broad assertion, and after the startled reader of it has caught his breath and recovered from his astonishment sufficiently to realize what a delightfully thoroughgoing person Father Sabetti is, a feeling of distinct admiration is likely to replace any other feelings that the words may have at first excited in his mind. Grave questions are rarely settled nowadays so speedily or so conclusively, and to find out that there are still people in the world who utter, and therefore people who receive, adjudications of this sort is highly interesting. Why, however, does the reverend gentleman add "and theologians" to "Rome"? It is not possible that the condemnation of the former makes more effective or in any way confirms the condemnation of the other. And the use of "intrinsic," too, is a little peculiar. "Any reason" would seem to be sufficient and on the whole somewhat stronger.

The French naval officers deny that they were discourteous at Kiel. Everybody else who was there says the discourtesy was obvious and intentional, and gives fact after fact to sustain the assertion. This puts the French officers in the uncomfortable position of men who, having assumed a certain attitude for a not incomprehensible, though not defensible, motive, will lose whatever benefits they might have gained by it at home through seeking to avoid the criticism it was sure to excite abroad. It is better not to do a thing at all than to do it ill, and while one stool may be as safe as another, the dangers attendant upon an attempt to occupy two of them at once are proverbial.

"Unwise and Oppressive."

From The Medical Record.

The evils of intemperance in stimulants and narcotics are manifold and terrible, and any education, elementary or otherwise, that may tend to mitigate them, needs every encouragement.

The question whether or not this particular method [the Ainsworth bill] will be practically beneficial remains to be seen. On its face it does not appear to be necessary to educate children concerning any principles of belief or action that they cannot directly or indirectly apply to their own and immediate needs. Why they should be guarded against these forms of intemperance any more than any other possible evil is not easily seen. Aside from an extra burden in their studies, it is impossible to teach them properly on the real points at issue. It may be enough to say that liquors and opiates are poisons, and should be avoided as such, but to attempt to explain, through necessarily incompetent teachers, the whys and wherefores of pathological changes of tissues, the relation of cause and effect in functional and organic disturbances of the kidney, stomach, brain, and nervous system generally, is absurdly inconsistent with the ostensible aim in view.

The law is a most unwise and oppressive one, and is only to be looked upon as an example of the morbid excesses of the temperate.

Harvard's Chicago Preacher.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Harvard calls a Chicago pastor to be one of its university preachers for next year. The authorities could not have made a more judicious choice. If there has ever been a certain provincial prejudice on the part of the East toward the West it has passed away. President Eliot of Harvard not long ago used almost extravagant expressions in speaking of the culture and educational enterprise of Chicago, which, as he believes, is to become the intellectual centre of the country.

Dr. McPherson, who has been pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, this city, for about twelve years, is a graduate of Princeton, where he was the especial favorite of the late President McCosh. There is no manlier man in a Chicago pulpit, and he is as heartily esteemed by the clergymen of other churches as by those of his own. As a university preacher he will be sure at once to win the interest and the confidence of all classes of students. And one of the best things about such a college preacher will be the more or less unconscious contributions which personally he will make toward the student's ideal of the true manliness and the true aim and object of life.

TO VISIT CATHEDRAL TOWNS

Presbyterian Pilgrims and a Church Music Party to Sail To-day for Tours in Europe.

Two groups of tourists to foreign lands will sail to-day on the specially-chartered steamship Berlin of the American line. One is the Evangelist Presbyterian Pilgrimage and the other is the Evangelist Church Music Party.

The tourists will occupy the entire saloon, with the exception of a few berths which have been taken by outsiders.

The Berlin will leave her pier at the foot of Vesey Street, at 4 o'clock P. M., and is expected to arrive at Queenstown, July 5. There the paths of the two parties will diverge. The Pilgrims will go by special train to Dublin. The Church Music Party will remain on board until Southampton is reached, and from there will proceed by train to Salisbury. Thence the Music Party will go to Oxford, Worcester, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Lincoln, Peterborough, Ely, Cambridge, London, Paris, and Antwerp, embarking at the latter place for the homeward journey, probably on the Rhyniand, which sails for New-York July 27. There will be congregational singing in all the cathedrals visited during the tour.

The tour of the Pilgrims will be over a different route. From Dublin they will go to Belfast, and thence to Wigtown, where the Rev. Mr. Cullen and J. Reid will receive them and show them the graves of Margaret Wilson and Margaret McLauchlin, the "Wigtown Martyrs," the cell in which they were imprisoned, the place where they were drowned, and the monument erected to their memory. The party will also be joined there by A. B. Todd, the author of "The Homes, Haunts, and Battlefields of the Covenanters."

Glasgow will be visited, and then Edinburgh, Chester, Oxford, London, Paris, Geneva, Heidelberg, Cologne, and Amsterdam. The Pilgrims will embark for home at Antwerp Aug. 10.

Those forming the two parties come from all parts of the Union.

Among the Pilgrims from this city are Miss K. C. Atwater, Miss Mary Baker, Miss M. V. Bloodgood, Miss A. E. Burns, Mrs. F. C. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Elliott, Miss C. J. Howells, Mr. and Mrs. Judson Lawson, Miss L. E. Platt, Miss R. J. Silberhorn, Mrs. M. C. Stewart, the Rev. Charles L. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. White.

The Church Music party includes Prof. R. D. Allen, John S. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, J. R. Fairlamb, F. A. Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Walter J. Hall, W. C. Hammond, Frank L. Sealy, W. P. Stanley, and R. H. Woodman.

MEETING OF CITY MAGISTRATES

Justice Deuel Says the New Body Will Not Be Crippled by Loss of Old Clerks.

There was a meeting of the newly appointed City Magistrates last night at the house of Justice Joseph M. Deuel, 156 West Forty-eighth Street. At the conclusion of the meeting, Justice Deuel announced that there was nothing to give out officially.

It was supposed that the magistrates would take some action regarding the disposition of the chief and assistant clerks serving in the various police courts, whose time expires on Sunday night at 12 o'clock.

The thirty-two clerks, it is said, held a meeting on Monday night, and decided that they would not be made use of for a few weeks by the magistrates to introduce their successors to the duties of the office.

They either expected, it is said, to be reappointed to their respective positions for another term of two years or else to leave in a body, without giving any instructions to the new men.

In this event it was thought that the magistrates will be so seriously handicapped that it will be difficult to proceed with the routine of the courts.

Justice Deuel, however, does not think so.

"The work may proceed slowly," he said last night, "but in a few days everything will go smoothly. This work is not intricate, and any one with average intelligence can learn it in three days. The old men are legislated out of office on Sunday night, and they couldn't come back on Monday even if they wanted to. As a matter of fact, we shall reappoint four or five of the old men who have shown special capability for the position, but the rest will have to go, and the loss of their services will cripple us but little. We shall be able to announce the new appointments by Saturday."

SENATOR INGALLS AND JOSEPH E. BROWN

How the Georgia Representative Came to be Taken Off His Guard.

James R. Randall in The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

In the Senate Gov. Brown added to his great reputation as a man of sense, a serious philosopher, a practical politician, and a friend of the masses. He was never an eloquent speaker or a graceful orator, but he was lord of his theme, a profound jurist, thoroughly informed on matters of history, a Constitutional adept, and grasped the science of money like a prosperous and consummate man of affairs who had never failed to conduct enterprises of that kind to a successful termination. He anticipated in some of his speeches the financial problems of the day, which are rampant, and he drank deep at the fountain of John C. Calhoun, whose works might, if restudied, have beneficial vogue at this epoch. Ordinarily, Gov. Brown was an invincible controversialist with his pen or tongue. As the venerable Isaac Bassett, perennial Doorkeeper of the Senate since Daniel Webster's day, once expressed it, "Gov. Brown, in an encounter, bears off more of his adversary's hair than he leaves in his opponent's grasp."

Once the Governor was temporarily discomfited, because taken by surprise off his own ground, by Senator Ingalls, who made a mountain out of a molehill, and cleverly but unjustly satirized the Senator from Georgia. The stinging portions of the Kansas Senator's attack were drawn from current romantic literature, and were so instantly lost upon Gov. Brown, who probably knew no more about modern romance writing than he did about the canals in the moon. I would be surprised to hear that he ever read a work of modern fiction, and I doubt if he ever entered the door of a theatre to witness a dramatic or lyric performance. Once I invited his young secretary to see Henry Irving play. When the boy asked permission of the Governor, stating the attraction, there was a droll but earnest inquiry as to who Irving was. Yet all Washington was talking about the celebrated English actor. To the last I think Gov. Brown was satisfied that he had punished Ingalls for temerity, and, as he lost no sleep over the incident, so he lived to see his phrase-making critic, as he described himself, "a politician out of a job." The Governor at least remained on the field, and only retired when literally worn out with labors that would have prematurely killed a man of tougher fibre but a weaker will.

Centennial of the House Number.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Berlin is preparing to fête the hundredth birthday of the house number. In the London and Paris of a century ago ciphered houses did not exist. The coat of arms, the house name, or the signboard were the only indications to guide our ancestors' wandering feet by day or dark. "Watchman, what of the night, and where the deuce am I?" must often have been the cry of these bewildered minds. Berlin began to number houses in 1795. Starting from the Brandenburg Gate, the Prussian edifies counted straight on to infinity, neither beginning afresh with fresh streets, nor numbering the houses by odds and evens. Vienna adopted the latter reform in 1803, and Paris followed in 1805. The ciphered house came 100 years ago; the ciphered citizen is surely coming. Already a postal society is being formed in Vienna to suppress all names and addresses, and to deliver letters by a system of private marks and identity tickets. Our familiar addresses will look 100 years hence like the beginning of an algebraical problem, and our personality will be reduced like the Government majority—to a mere expression of naughts and crosses.

Signor Crispi's Coat of Mail.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Since the last attack on his life, Signor Crispi has constantly worn under his shirt a light, but solid, coat of mail. So a Genoese newspaper declares. The New Age recalls the fact that, after Bismarck was fired at in Berlin thirty years ago, he also wore a steel shirt next his skin. The joke about him was that he got his linen at the ironmongers. After all, it counts for something to belong to the "great unknown."

TRIBULATIONS OF CUBANS

French Consul Protests Against the Santiago Regulations.

A WRETCHED SANITARY CONDITION

Neutrality Fund to Pay for Expenses Incurred in Investigations of Filibustering — Casel- las Romance.

Special Correspondence of the United Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 15.—The proclamation issued by the Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba June 10, prohibiting the people of this city or the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the province from leaving for the open country between sunset and sunrise, under penalty of being shot, has caused a fight between two bodies of Spanish guerrillas, in which they had twelve killed and wounded. Among those killed was a Lieutenant.

The French Consul visited the Governor in regard to this proclamation, and told him that, as he (the Consul) had many subjects in the country and towns who may have to leave their houses at night, he will hold the Government responsible if anything happens to such subjects. The Governor promised to look into the affair. Naturally all the foreign citizens here are anxious to make the same protest, but as yet the French Consul is the only one who has done so.

On Wednesday, June 12, some Spanish troops had an engagement with the rebels in Banes, Gibara, fighting severely for two hours. No details of the battle have been as yet received here. Small encounters occur daily.

According to a passenger who arrived here to-day from Baracoa, the insurrection is growing constantly stronger.

The sanitary condition of this city is very bad. In the week ending to-day there have been sixty-four deaths, eight of which were of yellow fever. This is a high death rate for the city. The military hospital has more than 500 sick and wounded soldiers. Last evening sixteen soldiers arrived here from the country sick with yellow fever.

Last night the insurgents burned a large village called San Leandro, near Palma Soriano.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Secretary Olney made a decision to-day which will render the neutrality fund of the State Department liable for expenses incurred by officers of the Government in investigating reports concerning alleged filibustering expeditions for Cuba.

Inspector Nemours Cousin, of the New-Orleans Custom House, was recently sent to investigate, at the request of the Spanish Consul at New-Orleans, a charge that an expedition was being fitted out in St. Tammany Parish, Louisiana, to aid the Cuban insurrection.

The Inspector found no evidence there, and on his return to his post submitted a small bill of expenses, which T. T. Wilkinson, the Collector of Customs at New-Orleans, forwarded to the Treasury Department, with a request for authority to pay it.

Secretary Carlisle sent the bill to Secretary Olney with the statement that there was no appropriation under the Treasury Department for its payment, and to-day Mr. Olney, deciding that the expense was proper, directed reimbursement of Inspector Cousin out of the neutrality appropriation of $5,000. The facts in the Inspector's report were sent to the Spanish Minister in Washington.

A romantic story of the Cuban revolution reaches the Spanish Legation here through the regular official channels.

As announced in the United Press dispatches, several days ago, Major Casseles deserted from his command, and, in company with some of his soldiers, joined the rebel forces. Major Casseles was an officer in the Camajuani Regiment of Volunteers, which is composed wholly of loyal Cubans, of whom, it is said, many more are now serving in the Spanish army than in the ranks of the insurgents.

The Colonel of the regiment, Linero, was so mortified at the desertion of his Major and a part of his men, that, feeling the act to be a direct reflection upon his personal honor, he committed suicide by shooting himself through the head.

The Queen Regent of Spain, upon being apprised of Col. Linero's action, at once conferred a pension upon the officer's widow and children under her protection and provide for their proper maintenance during the remainder of their lives.

To-day, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister at Washington, received an official confirmation of the reports which announced that Major Casselas was killed in an engagement yesterday with a number of Spanish troops, under the command of Major Garcia Del Gado.

The two forces met on the plantation of San Jose, near Placetas, in the Province of Santa Clara, whither Casellas had gone to raise the standard of revolt against the Spanish crown. The death of Casselas and the capture of his men will, it is asserted, prevent any anticipated uprising in that region.

It is learned officially to-day that six members of the insurgent band that were said to have sailed from the United States, either on the George W. Childs or the Bridgeport, for Cuba, a fortnight ago, have returned to Key West.

They were landed on the Florida Keys, and subsisted for days on clams, lobsters, raw fish, and such other articles of food as were obtainable in that lonely and desolate spot. The Cuban sympathizers in Key West have been ministering to their wants.

ENFORCEMENT OF NEUTRALITY.

Explicit Orders for Coast Patrol Issued and Warships Are Alert.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—From this time on the Government will spare no efforts to capture and punish any expedition that attempts to leave the United States coast to violate the neutrality laws by aiding Cuban insurgents.

In addition to the three warships Atlanta, Raleigh, and Montgomery keeping a sharp lookout on the high seas, explicit orders for the thorough patrol of our own coast have been issued to the commanders of the revenue cutters McLane, stationed at Key West; Penrose, at Pensacola; Forward, at Mobile; Seward, at Bay St. Louis, Miss.; Smith, at New-Orleans; Galveston, at Galveston, Texas and Morrill, recently sent to Key West temporarily.

The determination is also expressed by the officials of the Treasury Department to augment this force, if it is found ineffectual, by sending one of the three cutters from the North Carolina sounds and one of the three from the Chesapeake to the Gulf coast.

It is not believed that this will be necessary, as the seven vessels already there, in addition to the warships, ought to prove sufficient, especially as the agencies ashore are exceedingly active at present, and the Government would probably learn of any expedition before it could embark.

DALY'S THEATRE IN LONDON.

A Hearty Welcome to the Players of "The Railroad of Love."

LONDON, June 25.—Augustin Daly's theatre was opened to-night for a short season, with "The Railroad of Love."

The company received a very hearty welcome. Fifty seats were occupied by American delegates to the International Railway Congress. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress and a number of prominent society people were present.

Miss Ada Rehan, Mr. Lewis, and Mrs. Gilbert were received with much enthusiasm, and Mr. Frank Worthing, who took the part of Howell Everett, made an excellent impression. Some members of the company were regarded by the critics as hardly up to the Daly standard.

NICARAGUA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Instructions Conveyed to Gen. Medina on the Unsettled Dispute.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Late dispatches from Panama say that Gen. Francisco Valladore's Bone, Secretary to the Nicaraguan Minister of War, is en route to Europe on business connected with Nicaragua's recent trouble with Great Britain.

It is thought that he is carrying instructions to Gen. Medina, the Honduran Minister at London, who bore so conspicuous a part some weeks ago in bringing to a close the British occupation of Corinto.

His instructions from Nicaragua, in whose interest he is still acting, are supposed to have reference to the remaining terms of the British ultimatum to Nicaragua. These relate to the formation of a commission to assess the damages which the several British subjects who were exiled from Nicaragua in company with Pro-Consul Hatch, as a result of the Mosquito coast troubles in August last, have suffered.

The time and place of meeting are yet to be determined, but it is not unlikely that the sessions of the committee will be held in some strictly neutral country, presumably France or Switzerland.

AOSTA AND PRINCESS HELENE.

Memorable Marriage Ceremony in St. Raphael's at Kingston-on-Thames.

LONDON, June 25.—Prince Emanuel, Duke of Aosta, was married in St. Raphael's Catholic Church, at Kingston-on-Thames, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, to Princess Hélène of Orleans, second daughter of the late Count of Paris.

The church was decorated with tall palms, orchids, and white and pink roses.

Princess Hélène and her mother, the Comtesse de Paris, drove in a carriage from Orleans House, Twickenham, where the bride was born, to the church. Their route was decorated with flags. The day was bright with sunshine.

The Princess wore white satin with a veil of Chantilly lace, especially woven at Bayeux for the occasion. Her headdress was a coronet of orange blossoms.

The Duke of Aosta was accompanied to the church by his brother, the Count of Turin. The bride was given away by her uncle, the Duc de Chartres, her brother, the Duc d'Orléans, head of the Bourbon branch of the House of Orleans, being incapacitated by his recent accident.

It was in the same church that the Count of Paris and Princess Isaoella of Orleans, the father and mother of the bride, were married in 1864.

The assemblage in the church this morning was the most brilliant of similar events in England in many years. Among the guests were the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, the Princesses Victoria and Maud; the Duke and Duchess of York, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Prince of Naples, Crown Prince of Italy, in the uniform of an Italian General; Prince Antonio of Spain, in the uniform of a Colonel of Hussars; the Duke of Oporto, representing the King of Portugal, in military attire; the Duchess of Montpensier, Prince and Princess de Joinville, the Duc d'Aumale, the Duc de Nemours, the Duc de Luynes, the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and the Infanta Eulalia of Spain.

The marriage ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Southwark, the Right Rev. John Butt.

A large crowd of sightseers assembled in front of the church. They were enthusiastic and waved their hats and handkerchiefs as various French or Italian guests entered.

The Duc d'Orléans, being unable to walk, was lifted from his carriage and carried into the church.

After the church ceremonies the Duc d'Orléans gave a breakfast and reception at Orleans House, where the bride's presents were displayed. There were over two hundred of them, all magnificent. The Queen presented a bracelet of diamonds. The gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their family was a large mercury wand of diamonds and rubies.

The Marchioness of Lorne gave a white ostrich feather fan, mounted with tortoise shell. The gift of King Humbert and Queen Margherita was a high crown with stars and sprays of diamonds of great size and value.

SLANDER OF TRADE IN CHINA.

Example of Some English Competition Against American Goods.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The American Consul at Ningpo sends to the State Department a clipping from a publication circulated extensively in China calculated to injure the market there for American canned meats, which is large and constantly increasing, much to the depression of the demand for similar European products.

Consul Fowler says that the newspapers of the whole East are entirely in the hands of the English, and that they never let an opportunity pass to make disparaging remarks upon America, Americans, and American products.

The clipping, which has been reprinted from a medical journal, says: "Some very harrowing details are to hand concerning the preparation and packing of meat in Chicago for export. It is stated, upon what appears to be good authority, that the precaution enjoined with the object of preventing the use of flesh from animals suffering from actino-mycosis, that newly discovered and terrible fungoid disease, are systematically set at naught by unscrupulous persons.

"It is stated that a bill is now before Congress to amend the law by the imposition of a penalty for any infraction of the rules, but it is useless to impose penalties unless there be some guarantee of their being enforced. Even more revolting are the details of the preparation of the extracts of beef, which are offered to the public in dainty jars, but are often made from the sweepings and drainings of the refuse from the canning rooms and cellars.

"The tanks of this extract of filth are left open, and the bodies of dead rats, in an advanced state of decomposition, are from time to time withdrawn before the delicious and nourishing compound is ladled into the dainty jars aforesaid. No analysis or other method of examination can be relied upon to reveal the antecedents of these extracts now so largely used by all classes throughout the land."

RAILWAY CONGRESS IN LONDON.

American Delegates Will Be Listeners Rather than Speakers.

LONDON, June 25.—The American delegates to the International Railway Congress, which will be opened in the Imperial Institute to-morrow, held a meeting to-day in the Hotel Victoria.

Mr. Haines presided. Arrangements were made for the allotment of the American representatives among the various sections of the congress. Secretary Allen, in an interview, said that the American delegates would be present at the congress as listeners rather than as speakers.

The companies which they represented, he said, had only recently joined the congress, and, as all the arrangements in regard to the papers to be read had been made previous to their joining, no American would present a paper at this session.

Mr. Haines, however, he added, probably would make an address on the subject of the American association's joining the International Congress.

MARIABERG ASYLUM SCANDAL.

State Minister Blames Monks Less than Supervising Authorities.

BERLIN, June 25.—Dr. Bosse, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, Instruction, and Medicinal Affairs, made a reply to an interpellation in the Unterhaus today in regard to the alleged brutalities in the treatment of patients in the Mariaberg Asylum.

The Government, he said, intended to form a Committee of Inspection, with a view of preventing similar scandals in the future. The clergy, however, should not be entirely excluded from the work of nursing the sick, but in the performance of such duty, he believed, should be subject to the control of competent physicians.

In the case of the Mariaberg irregularities, he blamed the accused monks much less than he did the supervising authorities, whose business it was to know how patients in such institutions were treated.

BULGARIANS AID MACEDONIA.

Turkish Troops Are Hurrying to the Districts in Revolt.

LONDON, June 25.—The Vienna correspondent of the Central News has advices from Sofia that all the political parties in the Bulgarian capital have resolved to support the insurgents in Macedonia.

Turkish troops are hurrying to the different points in Macedonia at which outbreaks have occurred.

CONFIDENCE IN SIGNOR CRISPI.

Radicals Introduce a Contrary Motion and Are Badly Defeated.

ROME, June 25.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Radicals introduced a motion declaring want of confidence in the Crispi Government. This was rejected by a vote of 388 to 151.

When the result of the vote was declared there was a scene of considerable excitement, the Radicals shouting, "Vive Cavalotti," and the Government's supporters responding with cries of "Vive Crispi."

A group of students outside the chamber attempted to make a demonstration in favor of Signor Cavalotti, but it was quickly dispersed by the police.

Americans Married in London.

LONDON, June 25.—Mr. Truman Jerome Martin, son of Mr. Charles Lewis Martin, a physician of Buffalo, N. Y., was married in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to-day, to Miss Charlotte Rosalys Jones, daughter of Mr. Alexander Jones, a banker of New-York. A full choral service was performed. The church was elaborately and beautifully decorated. The bride was given away by Gen. Roddy.

M. Carre and Wife Kill Themselves.

PARIS, June 25.—A sensation has been created here by the suicide of M. Fabrice Carré, a noted barrister and dramatic author, and his wife, by shooting themselves with a revolver. M. Carré was well known in political and literary circles. Mme. Carré was recently divorced from her former husband, M. Pazils.

Two German Men of Science Dead.

BERLIN, June 25.—Rudolf Roth, the German Oriental scholar, died at Tubingen, June 23.

The Astronomer Tietjin died at Berlin June 22.

Spanish and Cuban Budgets Adopted.

MADRID, June 25.—The parliamentary session was virtually closed to-day with the passing of the Spanish and Cuban budgets, both of which were adopted by a vote of 214 to 24.

Infanta Eulalie at Downshire.

LONDON, June 25.—The Infanta Eulalie of Spain was entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winans in Downshire House, the London residence of the Marquis of Downshire, which was leased recently by Mr. Winans.

Macedonian Claims Against Turkey.

BERLIN, June 25.—The Cologne Gazette urges the powers in the triple protest against the Turkish Administration in Armenia to insist that the reforms demanded for Armenia be also applied to Macedonia.

Spain Notes Defeats of Rebels.

MADRID, June 25.—An official dispatch from Havana says that the Cuban rebels have been defeated at Puerto Bayamo and Montijo. The rebel leader Borrero is reported to have been killed.

Italian Warship Sardegna Aground.

KIEL, June 25.—The immense Italian warship Sardegna, on her way to the North Sea, went aground in the Great Belt this morning. Several Danish and German warships have gone to her assistance.

Export Duty on Grain in Spain.

MADRID, June 25.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday rejected by a vote of 69 to 53 a proposal to abolish the export duty on grain.

Belgian Chamber Adopts Protection.

BRUSSELS, June 25.—The Chamber of Representatives to-day passed the Protection bill.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR

Mary Druse, After Serving Ten Years of a Life Sentence for Murder, Set at Liberty by the Executive.

ALBANY, June 25.—Gov. Morton to-day pardoned Mary Druse, who is serving a life sentence in Auburn for murder. Mary and her mother, Roxalana Druse, were convicted in Herkimer over ten years ago for murdering William Druse, the husband of Roxalana and father of Mary. The mother first shot her husband, and then chopped his head off, and finally chopped up the body and burned it. She was convicted and executed.

Her daughter Mary at the time was eighteen years old, and was jointly indicted with her mother for the murder. She pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, on advice of counsel although it is alleged there was no evidence connecting her with the crime. The pardon was favored by the District Attorney who conducted the prosecution, Justice Williams, who presided at the trial, wrote the Governor as follows:

"I said to Mary when I sentenced her that if she changed her character and became a good woman she might, after years, hope for Executive clemency. Because I do not know what her life has been or what her disposition is now, I do not feel that I can express an intelligent opinion as to Executive clemency. I do not advise nor object to a pardon, but leave it to your own judgment upon the nature of the crime, the circumstances that Mary was a young girl, acting under the direction of her mother, and the behavior of Mary while in prison, and her present disposition.

A TROLLEY CAR ON THE TRACK

The Lives of Thirty Persons Saved by the Wonderful Stopping of a Very Fast Freight Train.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—The lives of thirty people were miraculously saved at 12:30 o'clock this morning only by the remarkable stop of a fast freight train on the West Pennsylvania Railway near the Sharpsburg Bridge. Five people were injured and one may die.

The accident was caused by the freight train striking a trolley car of the Sharpsburg and Citizens' Line on a crossing. The trolley pole slipped from the wire just as the car got fairly on the West Pennsylvania rails, leaving the car helpless. While Conductor Lindsay was endeavoring to replace the trolley pole, the freight train approached at full speed. There was a scramble among the passengers, and nearly all got out. Engineer Black of the freight saw the car and reversed the engine, making a most remarkable stop, not, however, until the trolley car was wrecked, and the motorman, Daniel Nolan, and four passengers were injured. Nolan was terribly bruised and may die. The others injured were Dr. George M. Kelly, seriously; Mrs. David Noble, severely bruised and cut; Daniel Cyphers, and Frank Dougherty, bruised. All were residents of Sharpsburg.

AT THE HOTELS

—Irvin McDowell Garfield of Mentor, Ohio, is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit is at the Hoffman.

—Senator John Raines of Canandaigua, N. Y., is at the Grand Union.

—Gen. George S. Field and Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo are at the Waldorf.

—Martin A. Knapp of the Inter-State Commerce Commission and Matthew Hale of Albany are at the Windsor.

—State Senators Frank W. Higgins and Joseph Mullin and Assemblyman Epenetus Howe are at the Murray Hill.

—J. B. Floda, Swiss Minister at Washington, Postmaster General E. C. J. Hohn of Switzerland, and Aldace F. Walker of Chicago are at the Holland.

—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, J. H. Estell of Savannah, Ga., and W. M. Hahn, member of the Republican National Committee for Ohio, are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:55 A. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street; James Gaines, shoe store; damage, $600.

6:25 A. M.—1,986 Third Avenue; Frank Plumb, dwelling; damage, $5.

7:50 A. M.—288 Elizabeth Street; awning; damage trifling.

8:20 A. M.—26 East Twentieth Street; W. H. Aldrich & Co., furniture; no damage.

10:52 A. M.—137 Madison Street; Louis Miller, saloon; damage, $50.

12:30 P. M.—327 Grand Street; Dennis Cunaham; damage slight.

6:35 P. M.—25 Bowery; Pyman & Kirby, lodging house; damage, $200.

10:20 P. M.—19 Essex Street; Sarah Sonovitz, tenement; damage trifling.

Evidence Favors the Captain.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 25.—The inquest into the cause of death of Charles Davis, the boy who, it was alleged, was pushed overboard by Capt. Adamson, Monday, was not completed to-night. The evidence indicates that the Captain will be acquitted.

GRUBER OUT FOR SCALPS

He Charges Misuse of Power in the Public Works Office.

PATRONAGE SEIZED WITHOUT WARRANT

Corporations Wishing Permits, He Says, Are Forced to Give Up Their Labor Tickets—Mr. Brookfield Smiles.

Abraham Gruber, a Platt Republican and one of the First Lieutenants of the Tioga chieftain, has a "rod in pickle" for the Department of Public Works, as it is conducted by Commissioner Brookfield.

Mr. Gruber made public yesterday a letter which he said he sent to Mr. Brookfield criticising a recent interview in which the latter expressed his views on the necessity for civil service regulations in order to secure good government. Accompanied by one of his friends, Mr. Gruber strolled into the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night. He met Dr. E. J. Palmer, Quarantine Commissioner, in the lobby, and also several reporters.

Mr. Gruber said that he had a story about the Department of Public Works that might interest the reporters. He said that a great corporation had been obliged to permit an official in the department to distribute its labor tickets before it could get any permits to open the streets.

"Why," said Mr. Gruber, "Tammany, when in control of the department, never did anything as bad as that."

"What company do you refer to?" Mr. Gruber was asked.

Dr. Palmer doubted the wisdom of making reply, but Mr. Gruber did not. He said:

"It is the subway company—the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company. Gen. C. H. T. Collis, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, is giving out the company's labor tickets through his friends. In my district, they are being given out by Mr. Twyfoort, a tailor, who does business on Fifth Avenue. We tried to get a ticket for one of our men, but we were told by the President that we would have to see Gen. Collis."

Dr. Palmer was an attentive listener to the conversation. He said that in his district, the old Twenty-fifth Assembly District, the tickets that obtained men work on the subways were being given out by a Mr. Sulzbacher, who is a friend of Gen. Collis.

Dr. Palmer asked Mr. Gruber if he thought that it was wise to give the story out. Mr. Gruber said that it was, and that he wanted to show upon what high pedestals certain reformers are standing. He said also that at this time of year the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company usually employed about 1,000 men.

Both Mr. Gruber and Dr. Palmer said that the story can be proved to be correct. Gen. Collis has had much to do with the distribution of the smaller class of patronage in the department since he was appointed by Commissioner Brookfield.

All permits for street openings must be obtained from the Department of Public Works. In the course of its business the Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, or its allies, the Subway Construction Companies, seek many permits at this time of year.

Politicians who heard last night of the charges made by Mr. Gruber were astounded.

Commissioner Brookfield has been long enough in office to see the value of genuine civil service reform. The New-York Times recently printed an interview with him upon the subject. He has higher ideas of his duty in this respect than has been usual on the part of Commissioners of Public Works, and naturally the spoils-hunting politicians do not like his views. Mr. Brookfield has declared that patronage is a curse to both parties and that the great majority of the members of the Republican party do not care who get the offices if they are filled properly.

Mr. Gruber, being a Platt Republican, is always on the hunt for offices to bolster up the Platt faction. Therefore he is annoyed by Mr. Brookfield's honest views on civil service reform. He sent the following letter to Commissioner Brookfield yesterday:

My Dear Mr. Brookfield: In the recent interview with you, in which you said you intended to hold on to the office which you got, you said in effect that there are 100,000 Republican voters in this city, of whom 5,000 want offices and 95,000 do not care who get the offices.

What is an Republican politics in this city carries some weight; and although when you took office it was felt that your influence in the party was gone, it was not expected that you would intentionally indorse Tammany's election figures and its horde of workers, and give the lie to the Republicans of this city who have maintained for years past that our party was cheated at each election out of at least 15,000 votes. You say there are but 100,000 Republican voters. Do you know that as far back as 1885 we polled 108,000 votes for Harrison, and in 1894 more than 124,000 votes for our candidates for Congress? Have we made no progress in six years, during three of which you were the nominal head of the party? Let me tell you that there are at least 135,000 Republicans in this city, and that all of them care very much that the offices be filled by men who are not members of Tammany Hall; and when, after a victory over that organization, men like you lend influence to the retention in office of Tammany's army the humblest Republican may well say that he has been betrayed by his friends. You evidently believe that Tammany can be killed by the appointment of a few men, including yourself, to good, fat offices, and the refusal to recognize the brains, ability, and desire to hold public place which the rank and file of our army possess. Is not. Why is it not as noble and patriotic for an election district Chairman to seek public office as it is for you and the members of the Union League Club to seek them?

No sane Republican believes that there should be an indiscriminate raid on the public offices, but no Republican or other good citizen believes with you that the people do not care who fills the many places in our city government. When you and your friends extended the Civil Service rules in the various departments you helped to cheat the people out of the fruits of the victory of last Fall, and gave direct aid to Tammany Hall.

You say you want to be counted out of the Republican Party when it devotes itself to office getting. That sounds like Bunsby or Cleveland, an- was a thought fit for an angel; and did you not hold a nice, fat, and juicy office, in which you have already rewarded those who "voted for Brookfield." I should have you chained to the earth. But, my dear William, everybody knows that no party can live without principles and solely on office, and every fair-minded American is willing to give a political party, standing for good government and beneficial legislation, the benefit of the power that honestly comes from the administration of affairs by its partisans.

There is a class of men who have "clutchophobia," and get a spasm every time they see a vacant office. Having taken the office, they then take high-moral ground and profess to look with horror upon the greed for office in others. As compared with that class, Pharisees and Pecksniffs are innocent, confiding "come-ons." Don't join that class, William. Remember how, for twenty years, the Republicans of this city fought Tammany and its vicious methods, and when you are interviewed again don't say things which give "Johnny" Simpson a fit and "Billy" Henkel a desire to die. Yours very truly, ABRAHAM GRUBER.

Mr. Brookfield simply laughed heartily at Mr. Gruber's letter when he read it in the newspapers. He said that he had not received a copy of it, and that he was too busy with serious matters to pay any attention to it.

SHOT BY AN ANGRY AND ALARMED FATHER

Peculiar Circumstances Attending the Killing of a Private in the Army.

AUGUSTA, Ga., June 25.—Edward Newman, a resident of Summerville, early this morning shot and killed Albert Deurer, a private in the United States Army, stationed at the United States Arsenal. Deurer was a native of Connecticut, where he has a brother living.

From the evidence at the Coroner's inquest it appeared that Deurer had been paying attention to Newman's daughter, and being angered because her relatives took her away from him, threatened to burn their house. The girl's father and brothers sat up, fearing he would attempt to carry out his threat. Deurer, it is said, came up the steps at 2 o'clock this morning with a can of kerosene and a box of matches. He was ordered off, and on reaching the gate the father fired at him, and, as he turned, a second shot was fired, killing him instantly.

The Coroner's jury failed to agree. Three favored holding Newman for manslaughter and three favored a verdict for justifiable homicide.

An Undesired Lesson.

From Harper's Round Table.

Mother—Frank, what is baby crying about?

Frank—I guess because I took his cake and showed him how to eat it.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 25.—For the first time since August, 1894, there will be an excess of receipts over expenditures in the National finances this month. The condition of the Treasury in the last two years has been so unsatisfactory that the prospect of a balance on the right side of the ledger is affording Treasury officers much gratification. It is estimated that the deficit for the fiscal year will not exceed $45,000,000. The receipts have exceeded the expenditures for some little time, and it seems likely that the situation will continue to improve.

When Secretary Carlisle last Spring was asked by Congress for an estimate of the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year he replied that the deficit would be about $20,000,000, the receipts being placed at $340,000,000 and the expenditures at $360,000,000. Since Mr. Carlisle's report was furnished the income tax law has been declared to be unconstitutional, thus cutting off at least $20,000,000 which the Secretary had included in his estimate of the Governmental receipts. The actual condition of the Treasury at this time is regarded by Mr. Carlisle's friends as sufficient evidence that he knew what he was talking about when he submitted his figures. It is declared that the amount of loss through the failure of the income tax, and the decrease in the price of sugar, which has reduced the receipts from the duty on that article about $5,000,000, would, if now available, bring the deficit down to the figure named by the Secretary.

The annual statement of receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the entire year will be made public on the 1st of July. It will show that the receipts have been about $310,000,000 and the expenditures $355,000,000. The principal receipts have been from customs, which already figure up $150,000,000, with five days' income yet to be added. The total revenue from this source last year was only $131,000,000. The receipts from internal revenue will show a decrease, being $140,000,000 up to date, as against $147,000,000 for the last fiscal year. The expenditures last year exceeded $367,000,000, about $12,000,000 more than they will be this year. The decrease is confined to a comparatively few items. The sum of $9,000,000 was saved under the head of Civil and Miscellaneous. Less money was appropriated for war and naval purposes for this year than last. The payments on account of the interest on the public debt will be between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 more than last year.

With the gold reserve back to the $100,000,000 mark, and the receipts of the Government constantly augmenting, there is ground for much satisfaction throughout the country. There is no fear in Treasury circles that the gold reserve will be trenched upon during the Summer. By the time that the bond contract shall expire in October it is thought that general business will have improved so greatly that raids upon the gold reserve will be unprofitable.

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Representative Cannon of Illinois, who spent a few hours in Washington yesterday, does not believe, apparently, that the Congress, which will meet next December, will be very lively. This is the way he accounts for this opinion: "The Republicans have got the House, the Populists have the balance of power in the Senate, and Grover Cleveland is in the White House. How in heaven's name can anything be done in the next Congress, except to pass appropriation bills?" Mr. Cannon said to-day that if he was to make a guess, he would say the Republican Party would declare for a freer and fuller use of silver whenever the ratio could be maintained on a parity with gold. Speaking as an individual, he expressed the opinion that the party would be fixed by all the civilizations of the world acting in unison. Speaking as a crafty Republican politician, he said he believed that the Republican leaders would help to bring about the fixing of the parity, but he did not think that the Republicans were ready, as a party, to follow the extreme views of the Western Silver-Republicans. Mr. Cannon's remarks, it will be seen, are in line with the present non-committal policy of the Republicans. Generalities, rather than declarations, comprise the stock in trade of the Republicans these days.

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The progress of Southern development is sufficiently rapid to cause more than passing notice. The heavy purchase of waterfront property at Norfolk by the Southern Railway Company, and the announcement that it will build extensive wharves and warehouses at that point for foreign and domestic shipping, is regarded as one of the most important moves made for many years in Southern affairs. This railway system, which has its headquarters in Washington, now controls about 5,000 miles of road, and its relations to Southern industrial progress must always be very intimate. Hampton Roads is to be the point of concentration of several great railway systems, and the towns of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News expect to become great shipping centres. Contracts have been closed in the last week which will result in about $1,000,000 being invested in cotton mills at Greensborough, N. C., and $500,000 is to be expended by a cotton mill in Augusta, Ga., for a new mill.

There has been a great revival in iron and steel matters throughout the South, due to the increasing demand, and crop prospects are much brighter than they were a month ago. All the Southern States are now bidding for immigration, and some of them have secured large accessions to their population, through judicious work in the West and Northwest. A member of the Administration who is a shrewd business man, said a few days ago that he regarded the South as the best field for investment now offered. He referred to the construction of railroads and industrial plants now going on in that region, and said that the indications pointed to a long era of prosperity in the South. This opinion is indorsed by financiers who have lately looked over the Southern field. The South has magnificent resources, some of which are just beginning to be appreciated.

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There is much disappointment in naval circles over the discovery that the new dry dock for the navy at Port Royal, S. C., is blocked from the sea by a bar about four miles long. It is believed that this bar will prevent battleships of the Massachusetts class from entering the harbor. When the dock was contracted for, it was thought that there was a sufficient depth of water at the entrance of the harbor to admit the largest naval ships that would be built. The dock is completed, and would be ready to take in these ships but for the obstacle in the nature of shallow water at the mouth of the river and off the entrance.

It follows that much dredging will have to be done to enable the big ships of the navy to make use of the dock. No explanation has been made of the singular fact that no survey was ordered of the channel before the site of the dock was selected. A cursory examination of the locality shows a depth of less than twenty-two feet for a distance of four miles into the sea, at the mouth of the river and just across its mouth. When the site of the dock was selected by a commission, the impression prevailed that the bar carried sufficient water to float the heavier class of warships. The charts showed from three to three and a half fathoms at low water, and, allowing for a tidal rise of six feet, there would be about twenty-six or twenty-seven feet at flood tide. But the battleships, when down to their full weight, will draw close to twenty-six feet. It is asserted now that, with a sea running, they could not get over the bar without touching. The dock now building on Puget Sound will be ready by Sept. 1, and no dredging is necessary there. It will be impracticable, however, to send the big ships on the Atlantic coast way around to Puget Sound to be docked. Now that the Port Royal dock is completed, the only way out of the difficulty is to deepen the channel. This, probably, will be a costly undertaking, but there appears to be no way of avoiding it.

Dinner to George W. Smalley.

A dinner was given at the Buckingham Hotel last night by John Russell Young to George W. Smalley, who has returned to New-York as correspondent of The London Times.

The guests who met Mr. Smalley were John W. Mackay, Gen. Horace Porter, Col. Frederick D. Grant, A. A. McLeod, Judge Roger A. Pryor, John R. McLean, Thomas C. Platt, Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, and Senator J. D. Cameron of Pennsylvania.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

LIZARD, June 26.—SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed here at 1:26 A. M. to-day.

GLASGOW, June 26.—Arrived: SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York.

Latest Arrivals.

NEW-YORK, June 25.—SS Rhyland, (Belg.,) Capt. Mills, Antwerp June 15, with mdse, 41 cabin and 151 steerage passengers, to International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

Fine Furniture.

Elegance and good taste are hand in hand with the lowest prices at FLINT'S, 25 West 23d St.—Adv.

FOUND A SHIP'S POSITION

Lieut. Fiske's Invention Gives Both the Range and Distance.

A TEST MADE AT FORT HAMILTON

Lieut. Lewis's Apparatus Also Tried —Many Prominent Army Officers Greatly Interested in the Tests.

An artilleryman, wearing on his head something that looked like an inverted tin bell, and with a telephone receiver strapped to his right ear, stood in an oblong wooden structure on the ramparts of Fort Hamilton yesterday. In the centre of the room was placed on a concrete foundation a circular steel table, on which was mounted a superb telescope. In the front thereof were various brass disks and other apparatus, and manipulating this beautiful instrument was its inventor, Lieut. I. N. Lewis, United States Army. Technically, it is called a depression position finder.

Two sides of the hut were open to the sea. Miles away, in the hazy horizon, could be distinguished two masts and a smudge of smoke—an incoming ocean steamer. A whirl or two of the wheels and the artilleryman stiffened up to "attention." Then he shouted through the telephone: "No. 45, 9,840 yards, 39 degrees, 46 minutes, 5 seconds!"

Had this been a time of war, and the steamer an enemy's ship, every available gun in the fortress would have been trained upon the incoming vessel, according to the position indicated by the finder. The observation was made from the smokestack of the steamer to the water line, and at that target the guns would have been fired. To convey all this information to the gunners would take less than thirty seconds.

All this, however, was merely an auxiliary to an official test that was made yesterday by the Board of Range and Position Finders to test the horizontal base-position finder invented by Lieut. Bradley Fiske of the navy. The depression base-position finder invented by Lieut. Lewis has already been tested, accepted, and purchased by the United States Government. The opinion was expressed at the close of the test last evening that the position finder invented by Lieut. Fiske would undoubtedly be accepted also.

The members of the board present were Lieut. Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery; Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller, First Artillery; Major J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers; Capt. D. M. Taylor, Ordnance Department; Lieut. Edward Davis, Third Artillery, Recorder of the board; Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery, Executive Officer of the board. Another board that has been organized for the purpose of devising a practical system of utilizing range position finders was represented by Lieut. H. L. Harris, First Artillery; Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, First Artillery, and Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Second Artillery.

Other well-known military men, including Lieut. Anderson of Fort Monroe, Va., watched with interest the official test of Lieut. Fiske's instrument. The New-York Times of last Saturday gave an exclusive description of this instrument. It will be remembered that The Times described a position finder, an instrument by means of which the gunners at the guns in a fort know the direction in which to train their guns and the range, or distance, for which to elevate them. The testing of this position finder was for the purpose of ascertaining the degree of accuracy with which it can tell directions and distances.

The board had a very comprehensive plan for accomplishing this. Several days last week were spent by Lieut. Harris of the army, the executive officer of the board, in perfecting the arrangements and drilling the operators who were to work the system upon which the position finder's indicators were to be checked. By this plan there were two sets of observers—one set at Fort Wadsworth and one set at Fort Hamilton. The two sets of observers were telephonically connected by means of a submarine cable which connects the two stations.

At each station a telescope was mounted upon a firm foundation, on a range to move in azimuth over a graduated circle, which showed the angle at which the telescope was directed at any particular instant.

At the station at Fort Hamilton, near the telescope was a very large chart of the harbor. Pivoted on this chart at a point representing the telescopes were two long pointers, which could be placed at any angle.

Suppose, for instance, that it was desired to see how close the position finder would "plot" Coney Island Light. The order was telephoned to the observer at Wadsworth, Sight an Coney Island Light. After a few seconds the order was given: "Sight, one, two, three." The telescopes at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton were directed upon the lighthouse at Coney Island. As soon as Wadsworth had the telescope fixed in direction, an angle at which it pointed was read off the scale and this also was read off at Hamilton. The pointer on the chart which represented the Fort Wadsworth telescope was then adjusted at this angle. Meanwhile the telescope at Fort Hamilton was also directed to the lighthouse, and its angle read. The pointer corresponding to the Fort Hamilton telescope was then placed at the proper angle at the intersection of the two pointers marked

THE BANNER PRESENTED

Riverside Cyclists Receive The Times Trophy Won at Trenton.

AN INDIVIDUAL PRIZE FOR GOODMAN

Prominent Wheelmen Witness the Presentation in the One-Hundred-and-Fourth Street Clubhouse.

The New-York Times banner, which three of the fast young riders of the Riverside Wheelmen captured at the New-Jersey State meet at Trenton on June 1, was formally presented to the club last evening in the presence of about 100 members and guests. The presentation took place in the clubhouse, at 232 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, and was an enjoyable event.

Goodman, Bofinger, and Granger were the three who pedaled successfully for the banner. They had opposed to them three crack teams, New-Jersey having two representatives and Pennsylvania one. Being a tri-State race, great interest was manifested in the outcome, and the contest proved to be the feature of the meet.

It is beginning to be acknowledged that the Riversides have the fastest Class A young men in the country, and after this race the sharps said they were sure of it. Each one of the trio rode like a veteran, and together they landed the banner quite handily.

The distance of the race was two miles, and the team winner was determined by the point system, and the individual winner likewise. "Teddy" Goodman was the latter, and his reward was a Times gold medal of the value of $50.

Each member of the victorious team was present last evening when Winfield Scott McKean presented the banner to the club. The latter was somewhat lavish in his praise of the young racers, but he said it was fully deserved, as every metropolitan wheelman knew. "Teddy" Goodman received his medal from Mr. McKean, and, in response to the repeated calls for a speech, modestly thanked The New-York Times for having offered such "handsome" trophies, as he termed them. He was inclined to depreciate his own work, declaring that if it had not been for "Bof" and "Pop" (meaning the Bofinger and the bespectacled Mr. Granger) that the race would never have been credited to the Riversides. The tri-State team race of 1894 was also won by a Riverside team.

Following the presentation, there was music, and later came a collation, everybody remaining to the end, and thoroughly enjoying the affair. Among the invited guests present were four prominent members of the Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, namely, Edward H. Smith, Oscar Cobanks, George Macks, and Elbert Nevins. W. O. Tate of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club and George A. Needham of the Kings County Wheelmen were also present.

Among the Riversides in attendance were J. F. Fitch, J. L. Miller, Thomas Ward, H. E. Voorhis, E. A. Rogers, E. A. Powers, C. H. Weeks, C. Brown, T. G. Roach, Alexander Brown, F. R. McPherson, Samuel Brown, M. Krahan, A. E. Hilldick, George C. Pennel, Willliam Sharples, J. N. Gentle, George C. Wright, C. B. Robinson, and R. W. Harrington.

DECLARES HIMSELF A "PRO."

Sanger Telegraphs the Racing Board that He Will Not Stand Suspension.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 25.—Little surprise was created here to-day when Sanger received notice that he was suspended for thirty days, pending an investigation of his amateur standing. But the notice of W. F. Sims, the intercollegiate champion, was a surprise, for Sims was one of the last to whom it was expected such a notice would ever be sent. Sims immediately made out the necessary papers and will fight the suspension. He is accused of having accepted a check in payment for a prize at the meet of the Press Cycling Club in Waltham. This he denies on oath. Sanger at once telegraphed to the Chairman of the Racing Board that he would not stand a suspension, but would announce himself as a professional rider at once.

Manager Shafer said that the action was a surprise, but that Sanger would not fight. The two left this evening to confer with A. G. Spalding & Brothers, their employers. All day Sanger received words of encouragement in his trouble, and liberal offers for special races all over the country. The action of Tyler in going over voluntarily was commented on favorably, and a prominent team has written and telegraphed the house to give them permission to follow the example of Tyler at once.

In their meeting at Philadelphia last Saturday the men outlined a circuit that will take in the entire country and every national circuit meeting. All the racing men feel that the time has come when professionalism must be made a success by the addition of all the most prominent riders to the ranks. The public is ready to receive the new form of sport, new for the time being, anyway.

The suspension of Sanger and the voluntary action of Tyler in jumping create a nucleus for one of the greatest professional classes in the world, and the standing of men likely soon to follow makes the move a very important one in American cycle racing circles. The removal of Sanger will place his race with Murphy, scheduled for next Saturday, out of the question, and to-day Bald sent out probably the shortest challenge that was ever issued. It was to the Kings County Wheelmen, and was to this effect: "Will take Sanger's place in the race with Murphy, Saturday, answer." As the stakes for the purchase of the trophy are $500 a side, the action of Bald is a bold move.

Wheeler and Banker have been wired to-day to know whether they will come home from France if a big circuit is arranged. Tandem, triplet, and quadruplet teams have been secured and all the professional races run will be paced to the utmost limit. The wires are being kept hot and the action of the manufacturers within the next few days will tell the story of the death or life of Class B.

Walter Sanger and W. F. Sims, the two Class B men who were suspended for thirty days by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen, were not allowed to take part in the bicycle races at Wilkesbarre, Penn., yesterday, although Sanger rode an exhibition sprint. Mr. Gideon yesterday sent the formal notice of suspension to Sanger, his letter reading thus:

"W. C. Sanger, care West End Wheelmen, Wilkesbarre:

"Dear Sir: You are hereby suspended pending an investigation into your amateur standing, on the charge of having received cash instead of a prize from the Press Club of Boston, Mass., for having sold a diamond to Eddie Ball, and others to F. E. Spooner. You are given thirty days to answer these charges."

A letter of similar import was also sent to Sims, who is also at Wilkesbarre.

The suspension of Sanger was a complete surprise to Mr. A. G. Spalding, who learned the fact on his arrival here yesterday morning from the morning papers. He at once wired to Mr. Gideon for particulars, and was informed what Sanger's offense was and that the rider had refused to defend himself against the charges.

Just what course he will pursue Mr. Spalding has not yet decided upon, having telegraphed for Sanger and Shafer to report in New-York to-day. He will naturally hear their side of the case and see if the charges are true, and see if it is the custom, as stated, for all Class B riders to sell their prizes. Then, probably, Mr. Gideon's letter will arrive by this morning and will give Mr. Spalding the Chairman's views of the situation.

Mr. Spalding received several telegrams yesterday from prominent manufacturers throughout the country, who are carrying expensive teams, to the effect that they certainly feel some explanation is not only due to Mr. Spalding, but to the other manufacturers who are carrying teams and going to such heavy expenses, and they require some protection of their interests. The manufacturers have been the ones who furnished the attractions for racing meets for years, and have gone to great expense preparing the men for this year, and naturally demand that their interests shall be protected.

Not only are the manufacturers all worked up over this latest suspension, but a delegation representing the Riverside Wheelmen called upon Mr. Spalding yesterday. They have gone to great expense in arranging for their tournament for July 6, and have announced Sanger as their star attraction. Now Chairman Gideon's suspension removes what would have been a very attractive feature. Other race meet promoters feel the same way, among them being the Kings County Wheelmen and the Asbury Park Wheelmen.

SANGER MAKES A RECORD.

Rides a Half Mile Unpaced in Fifty-Eight and a Half Seconds.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 25.—Walter C. Sanger rode for the first time as a professional at the National Circuit meeting of the West End Wheelmen, at this city to-day. He succeeded in lowering the half-mile world's record unpaced, as made by John S. Johnson at Philadelphia last Saturday, doing it in 0:58 2-5. Owing to the track being rough at the pole Sanger was compelled to ride very wide.

Edward Cannon Bald again won the race of the day, the mile open. Zeigler failed to qualify in his heat of this race, those qualifying being Cabanne, Bald, MacDuffie, Coulter, O'Connor, L. C. Johnson, Helfert, and Coburn, who lined up on the tape in the order named. Mayo and Saunders paced, and there was a wild scramble to catch the pacemakers. Bald succeeded, with L. C. Johnson on his rear wheel, Coulter, Cabanne, E. C. Johnson, Helfert, and O'Connor following in close order.

"Pat" O'Connor made a rush for the front finally, starting the final sprint. Down the stretch, L. C. Johnson had a wheel's length lead, and Bald had fallen back into the bunch. The Buffalo boy bore out his name when, like a cannon ball, he shot to the front and won the contest by a narrow margin from Cabanne, L. C. Johnson being third. Coulter ran fourth in one of the hottest finishes of the season.

Titus undoubtedly lowered the mile handicap competitive record in the mile handicap, but, as no watches were stopped on him, the record could not stand. Titus, Cabanne, and Coulter were on scratch. Titus caught the bunch early, and at the quarter was going to the front rapidly. Cabanne quit, after pulling Coulter well up. Coulter went ahead, and, making a fine run through the bunch, finished at Titus's side.

In the sprint Fred Alley outsprinted Jenney, and Coburn ran third. Titus and Coulter were fourth and fifth, and the former's time was given as 2:07 2-5, a second better than the time made by Sanger at Springfield.

The half-mile open, Class B, was a splendid victory for the Spalding crack, Cabanne. In this event Zeigler and Coulter were shut out, and Dirnberger ran fifth in the final.

Over 4,000 people attended the races, the track being one of the finest competed on this year, and the prizes more nearly up to value than any yet seen. The quadruplet went a half mile in 0:57. The summaries:

Mile Open, Class B.—Won by Bald; Cabanne second, L. C. Johnson third, Coulter fourth. Time—2:07.

Half-Mile, Class B.—Won by Cabanne; Jenney second, E. C. Johnson third, L. A. Callahan fourth, Dirnberger fifth. Time—1:00 ⅗.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Won by Allen, (35 yards;) Jenney, (45 yards,) second; Coburn, (90 yards,) third. Time—2:07.

THE METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP

Class A Cyclists Who Will Race for It and The New-York Times Medal.

The Class A cracks of the metropolitan district will have a fine chance at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach on Saturday to establish their claims to the championship of this section. Thirty-one have entered for the race at one mile, which will invest the winner with the title of metropolitan champion, and there is sure to be some lively riding for the coveted honor.

With the title goes a fifty-dollar gold medal, presented by The New-York Times. The second prize will be a silver medal, valued at $20, and the third a bronze medal, valued at $15.

The entries for this race were announced yesterday by Chairman Powell. They are as follows:

FIRST HEAT.

Name and Club.	Address.
G. B. Underhill, Riverside W.	New-York
William D. McGurn, Harlem W.	Brooklyn
James L. Brush, Jr., Prospect W.	Brooklyn
Fred Townsend, Varuna, B. C.	Brooklyn
L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W.	Brooklyn
George P. Gates, Riverside W.	New-York
W. A. Brown, Riverside W.	New-York
E. A. Boffinger, Riverside W.	New-York
C. M. Fertz, Riverside W.	New-York
George B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem W.	New-York

SECOND HEAT.

F. A. Nagle, Riverside W.	New-York
L. Hunter, New-Jersey A. C.	New-York
Oscar Hedstrom, South Brooklyn W.	Brooklyn
W. D. Owens, Greenwich W.	Brooklyn
J. Kluge, Bushwick W.	Brooklyn
S. W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick W.	Brooklyn
William Fressel, New-York W.	New-York
Theodore W. Richt, Brooklyn B. C.	Brooklyn
Samuel Brock, Liberty W.	Brooklyn
A. B. Wise	Brooklyn

THIRD HEAT.

H. P. Mosher, Liberty W.	Storm King, N. Y.
F. F. Goodman, Riverside W.	New-York
C. K. Granger, Riverside W.	New-York
A. J. Riley, Riverside W.	New-York
J. T. Beam, Riverside W.	New-York
T. L. Green, Riverside W.	New-York
A. W. Stott, Prospect C.	Brooklyn
F. B. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn W.	Brooklyn
F. D. White, Liberty W.	Lynbrook, N. Y.
W. A. Barbeau, Riverside W.	New-York
G. B. Smith, Liberty W.	Bellmore, N. Y.

Only first and second men in each trial heat will be allowed in the final.

THE QUILLS' POSTPONED RUN.

A Trip to be Taken to the Home of Champion Arthur Zimmerman.

The scheduled run of the Quill Club Wheelmen to Manasquan, N. J., which was to have been taken last Sunday was postponed until next Sunday, June 30, by Capt. F. W. Van Sickles, owing to a backward tendency toward the "start at sunrise" on the part of those who had promised to participate. The original intention was to wheel the entire distance, about seventy miles, but the itinerary has been changed and now stands as follows:

Meet at the club's headquarters, Room 86 Pulitzer Building, at 9:30 A. M.; take boat foot of Rector Street, North River, 10:15 A. M.; arrive Atlantic Highlands 11:30 A. M.; wheel to Manasquan, over splendid roads, about twenty miles, arriving at "Pop" Zimmerman's at 2 P. M. Dinner will be taken at the Osborne House, in Manasquan, as Mr. Zimmerman's guests, and the 6:10 train from there will bring the party back to New-York, which will be reached at 9:03 P. M.

This schedule allows four hours in Manasquan, which time will pass all too quickly with "Pop" Zimmerman as host. Arthur A. Zimmerman has promised to remain at home in honor of the wheelmen's visit. Those who intend participating are requested to notify Capt. Van Sicklen to that effect, Room 86 Pulitzer Building, New-York City.

To Prosecute Lenz's Murderers.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.—United States Minister Terrell having received trustworthy information that Bicyclist Lenz, who was making a tour of the world on a wheel in the interest of Outing, was murdered near Bahar by six Kurds, whose names are known, has made vigorous representations to the Porte demanding the immediate arrest and punishment of the criminals. The Porte has promised to comply with the American Minister's request. In the meantime the United States Government, having no Consul at Erzroum, Sir Philip Currie, British Ambassador to Turkey, has given permission to Mr. Graves, the British Consul at that place, to take the matter up in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Terrell.

Atalanta Wheelmen's Affairs.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—No hundred-mile road rade will be held by the Atalanta Wheelmen this year, the club having last night decided to abolish that interesting feature which it has held annually heretofore.

The double century race of five members of the club reported in yesterday's New-York Times is still the talk of cycling circles, and there is a probability that several members of the Atalanta Wheelmen will endeavor to lower the Newark-Philadelphia and return record made on Sunday. Another race may be planned to take place in a few weeks from now.

It was decided last night to postpone the housewarming smoker until the season of hot weather passes by.

Private Weed's Bicycle Trip.

SING SING, N. Y., June 25.—Private Arthur E. Weed of Company F, Ninth United States Infantry at Madison Barracks, near Sacketts Harbor, N. Y., bearing military dispatches, arrived here at 7:20 this evening on his bicycle, having left Governors Island at 3 this afternoon. He carried the regular side arms, which he says are pretty heavy this warm weather. He carried messages from Gen. Miles to Col. Kline. He expects to reach his destination by Friday.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The following men will represent the Kings County Wheelmen at their meet on Saturday: C. B. Murphy, C. T. Earl, U. S. Page, H. K. Smith, C. W. Young, A. R. Boerum, J. W. Heffernan, J. T. Beckwith, G. N. Stanley, Otto Roehr, C. Mack, James Elder, and W. J. Fountain.

—It was reported yesterday that Chairman Gideon had granted a sanction to run professional races at the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Asbury Park.

—The Riverside Wheelmen have made thirty-one individual entries in the Kings County Wheelmen's races scheduled for next Saturday. This is said to be the club record.

Stevens Betters Millett.

Stevens and Millett met on the Bay Ridge courts of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday, to see who should hold second place in the invitation tennis tournament, which has been running there for the last week. It seemed to be one of Stevens's good days. With the exception of one game his steadiness never lagged throughout the match. The most notable point, however, was the delicate manner in which he dropped the ball on the side lines whenever his opponent got to the net. Millett was not in the match at any time. The first two sets he was busy hitting the ball everywhere except in the court. Now and then he would redeem himself by a good rally, which he frequently won by a well-placed smash. This was the only point in which he was at all successful. Stevens ran out in three straight sets, the scores being 6—0, 6—1, 6—2.

The Meteor Wins a Prize.

KIEL, June 25.—Emperor William won two prizes in to-day's yacht races. The Meteor, owned by the Emperor, took the first prize in the race for yachts of the first class, and the Vineta, his Majesty's new racer, took third prize in the contest for second-class yachts.

ANOTHER WIN FOR YALE

Beats Harvard This Time at Baseball Five to Nothing.

NOW HOLDS THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Harvard Men Were Unable to Bat Carter or Trudeau, and Their Errors Were Frequent and Costly.

NEW-HAVEN, June 25.—The baseball season at Yale was closed this afternoon with the usual ending, a victory over Harvard. The game was one-sided throughout, Harvard getting only one man past first base, and only two hits off Carter, who pitched seven innings. No hits were made off Trudeau, who finished the game.

The game was scheduled for 3 o'clock, but was deferred until nearly 4:15, because the Harvard uniforms failed to arrive. The crowd of about 6,000 persons passed the time pleasantly, however.

Yale began her run-getting in the first inning. Rustin made a single over second, which Whittemore stopped, but could not field. Keator struck out, but the third strike got away from Scannell, and Keator was soon on second and Rustin on third. Carter's double to Paine sent both men across the plate, although Keator would have been out had Scannell held the ball.

Except in the third inning, Yale had men on bases every inning till the sixth, when they clinched their lead with three more runs. Stephenson led off with a base on balls. Speer drove a high line hit over Paine's head and scored on Paine's muff of Greenway's fly. Greenway took second on Stevenson's muff and scored on Rustin's single. Keator followed with a single, but with men on sceond and third, Redington was unequal to the occasion, and struck out.

Yale succeeded in getting no players past first base after this. In the fifth Harvard gave Yale the only scare of the game. After Hayes had flied out to Redington Highlands sent a fly which Letton should have taken with ease. Instead he ran forward and the ball sailed over his head to the ropes. Highlands took third, and had he been properly coached might have scored. He was left there, however, as both Paine and Stevenson fell victims to Carter's curves. Yale's battery work was perfect. The score:

HARVARD.	R	I	P	O	A	E
W't'm'e, ss.	0	0	2	3	3	0
McVey, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Dean, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rand, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Winslow, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	0
Scannell, c.	0	0	8	1	1	0
Hayes, rf.	0	0	1	0	2	1
H'lands, p.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Paine, cf.	0	0	1	0	1	1
Stev'son, 1b.	0	0	8	1	1	0
Wrenn, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	0
Total	0	2	24	11	8	1

YALE.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Rustin, ss.	1	2	0	0	3	0
Keator, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0
R'd'n, 2b&cf.	0	0	5	0	1	0
Carter, p.	0	1	1	1	0	0
Ste'ns'n, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0	0
Speer, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Harris, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Letton, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Trudeau, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0
S. Ginby 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	0
Greenway, 2	0	0	3	0	1	0
Wilcox, c.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	8	8	2

Harvard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yale	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5

Two-base hit—Carter. Three-base hits—Speer and Highlands. Wild pitch—Highlands. Hit by pitched ball—Greenway. Stolen bases—Rustin and Keator. Bases on balls—By Trudeau, 1; by Highlands, 1. Struck out—By Carter, 5; by Trudeau, 2; by Highlands, 3. Umpire—Mr. J. H. O'Rourke.

BEATEN IN A WELL-PLAYED GAME

Brooklyn Fielded Well, but Failed to Defeat Philadelphia.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Boston, 5; New-York, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 10; St. Louis, 6.
Chicago, 10; Pittsburg, 8.
Cleveland, 8; Louisville, 5.
Baltimore, 8; Washington, 7.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Boston	31	17	.646
2—Pittsburg	31	21	.596
3—Baltimore	27	19	.587
4—Cleveland	31	22	.585
5—Chicago	32	23	.582
6—Philadelphia	27	23	.540
7—Cincinnati	26	23	.531
8—Brooklyn	26	24	.520
9—New-York	26	25	.510
10—Washington	21	28	.429
11—St. Louis	17	35	.327
12—Louisville	7	42	.143

It was a pitchers' game at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, yesterday, between the Philadelphia and Brooklyn Clubs, as there were but few safe hits made during the game on either side.

The fielding was almost faultless, while many of the balls hit were hard to handle.

During the first three innings men went out in one-two-three as rapidly as they went to the bat without a single base hit being made. The Brooklyns also retired in the same rapid order during their first and second innings, despite the fact of their having made two single base hits. One of the men was caught napping and the other was thrown out trying to steal second.

The monotony of the game was broken in the third inning, when Dailey led off with a pretty two-bagger to left field and scored a moment later on Griffin's three-bagger to right centre. Griffin tried to stretch his hit out into a home run, but the other men handled the ball too quickly for him and he was headed off.

Kennedy made a very grave mistake in the fourth inning by giving the first two batsmen their bases on balls, as it resulted in a pure gift of 2 runs and virtually the contest to the Philadelphias. The next batsman was Sullivan, and he filled the bases by dropping a little easy fly in the infield, which both Kennedy and Daly ran for and the latter got, but not in time to throw Sullivan out at first. Thompson then hit a grounder to Daly, who touched Sullivan running to second and completed the double play by throwing Thompson out at first, while Hamilton scored on the play and Boyle went to third, and afterward scored on an infield base hit by Turner. The inning was closed by Hallman going out on a long fly to Treadway. This was the only inning throughout the game in which Kennedy got nervous and permitted anybody to take a base on balls.

With this one exception all the rest of the runs scored in the game were earned. Thompson made a three-base hit into centre field and scored on Hallman's single to right. This gave the visitors a lead by 3 to 1 and made the home team and their many admirers look decidedly uncomfortable.

Through a base on balls and a bad muff on the part of Thompson the Brooklyns managed to get two men on bases in the sixth inning, and they were advanced to third and second, respectively, by a sacrifice, but here is where the good work ended, as the next two men fell easy victims, the first striking out and the other going out from second to first.

In the eighth inning the Brooklyns added one more run to the score by Dailey knocking a ball over about the southern corner of the right field grand stand on which he made a circuit of the bases.

Daly and Hallman played equally well at second base, while the short stop work of Corcoran was most excellent.

Carsey pitched a good game for the Phillies, as he only gave two bases on balls, and they were at stages of the game when they did no harm. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Ham'ton, cf.	1	0	1	1	0	0
Boyle, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0	0
Sullivan, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	0
Thomp'n, rf.	1	2	0	0	1	0
Turner, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	0
Hallman, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0	0
Clements, c.	0	0	2	1	0	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1	0
Carsey, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	5	27	18	2	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	3	7	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0	0
Tredway, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Shindle, 2b.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Daly, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0	0
Burns, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dailey, c.	2	2	1	0	0	0
Kennedy, p.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	2	5	27	15	0	0

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0—3
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Brooklyn, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Carsey, 2; off Kennedy, 2. Struck out—By Carsey, 2. Home run—Dailey. Three-base hits—Thompson, Griffin. Two-base hits—Hallman, Dailey. Sacrifice hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Hamilton. Double plays—Daly and Lachance; Corcoran and Lachance. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

COULDN'T BAT SEXTON.

New-Yorks Beaten Again by the Boston Ball Players.

BOSTON, June 25.—Sexton pitched a great game to-day, while Clarke was hit very freely in the first three innings. Long's error in the first inning gave the visitors two runs, but they saw third base only once after that. Not a hit was made off Sexton from the first to the seventh inning. Lowe made a hit every time he went to the bat, and his stickwork was the feature of the game. Attendance, 3,500. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Long, ss.	1	1	3	3	2	1
M'Carthy, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Duffy, cf.	1	2	5	1	0	0
Nash, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	4	5	2	0
Tucker, 1b.	0	1	5	0	0	0
Bannon, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Tenney, c.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Sexton, p.	0	1	1	2	0	0
Total	5	12	27	8	2	

NEW-YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Burke, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, rf.	1	0	3	0	0	0
V'H'l'rn, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Farrell, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1	1
Stafford, 2b.	0	0	1	1	1	1
Schriever, c.	0	0	4	1	0	0
Clark, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0	0
Clarke, p.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Fuller, ss.	0	0	1	5	0	0
Total	2	6	24	10	2	

Boston	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
New-York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Earned runs—Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Long, Nash, Lowe, Tucker, Tenney, Burke. Stolen bases—McCarthy, Lowe. First base on balls—By Sexton, 2. First base on errors—Boston, 1; New-York, 2. Wild pitch—Sexton. Struck out—By Sexton, 2. Double plays—Lowe and Tucker, Clark and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

Other League Games.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	2	.	—10
St. Louis	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	—6

Base hits—Cincinnati, 13; St. Louis, 18. Errors—St. Louis, 6. Batteries—Rhines, Phillips, and Murphy; Ehret, Staley, and Fagin. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	4	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	.	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	—6

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Terry and Donahue; Hart and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Galvin.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	3	1	3	0	0	0	0	1	.	—8
Louisville	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	—5

Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Louisville, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 2; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and Donovan; Weyhing and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	1	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	—7
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	—8

Base hits—Washington, 11; Baltimore, 16. Errors—Baltimore, 2. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Esper, Hoefer, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SEAWANHAKA'S SHORT CRUISE.

A Race from Oyster Bay to New-London Begun with Light Airs.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—The annual racing cruise of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was started to-day from Oyster Bay to New-London and return. One object of the cruise is for the yachtsmen to attend the Yale-Harvard boat race at New-London, and to make the cruise more interesting, a two-days' race is arranged. The time is cumulative for the two days, and the time allowance of the club governs, with the wind factor of six-tenths used in the tables varied proportionately to the estimated average wind velocity on each day.

The yachts race in two classes, one for schooners, and the other for single-stickers. Two prizes were offered in each class. For schooners the first prize, valued at $150, was offered by the Commodore, and the second prize, valued at $50, by the Rear Commodore. For the sloops the Vice Commodore offered the first prize, valued at $150, and the Rear Commodore the second prize, valued at $50.

Owing to the regatta on Monday and festivities at the clubhouse in the evening, the yachtsmen were late in getting under way yesterday morning, and then the wind was so light that it took them a long time to work out of the bay to Lloyd's Neck, the starting line.

Commodore Benedict had his flagship, the Oneida, anchored for the start at noon. Among other yachts at Lloyd's Neck were the Nada, with Miss E. Bresse and a party of friends on board; Commodore A. Van Santvoord's Clermont, ex-Commodore George H. B. Hile's schooner Ariel, and several launches and small boats.

The racers were J. Roger Maxwell's schooner Emerald, Vice Commodore P. H. C. Rouse's schooner Iroquois, James C. Borgen's sloop Hildegard, James Rosse's schooner Alcala, George Work's sloop Katrina, Col. S. V. R. Cruger's sloop Indolent, L. Vaughan Clark's forty-footer Gossoon, F. M. Hoyt's new cutter Narota, F. M. Freeman's thirty-four-rater Dragoon, Sherman Hoyt's sloop Ola, and Lippett brothers' cutter Wasp.

On board Commodore Benedict's Oneida were Fleet Captain Herbert L. Satterlee, Olmer E. Cromwell, Walter C. Kerr, Dr. Valentine Mott, and Charles A. Sherman. By noon most of the racers had got down to the line. The big schooner Alcala, however, was obliged to anchor to save drifting ashore, and it was finally decided to start without her. It was a one-gun start, and five minutes was allowed to cross the line. The preparatory signal was given at 1:20 and the starting signal at 1:25 o'clock. The Narota was first over the line, just ahead of the Gossoon, cleverly handled by Mr. Clark. The Gossoon was to windward of the whole fleet. Then came the Dragoon, followed in order by the Ola, the Katrina, the Hildegard, the Iroquois, the Indolent, the Wasp, and the Emerald. The Alcala finally got down to the line and crossed an hour later.

The wind was light from the east. All crossed on the starboard tack and stood over toward the north shore, working along in short tacks. They made fairly good headway, and, owing to the Oneida's waiting for the Alcala, it was some time before the flagship caught up with the leaders.

At 4 o'clock, when off Penfield Reef, the Wasp was well in the lead, making good headway in the then freshening breeze. The Katrina was next, followed in order by the Gossoon, the Emerald, the Iroquois, the Narota, the Dragoon, the Hildegard, the Indolent, the Ola, and the Alcala. The leaders were lucky. They managed to get to anchor at Morris Cove before a thick fog set in. The Wasp finished at 6:26:02, the Katrina at 6:33:19, the Emerald at 6:44:37, the Gossoon at 7:32:40, and the Iroquois at 7:34:20.

The others either anchored out in the Sound or put in to Black Rock, and will come on later. The following is the table of those that have finished, together with the time allowances:

SCHOONERS.

	Allowance. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Alcala	...	Not timed.	Not timed.
Emerald	3:02	5:19:37	5:16:35
Iroquois	3:46	6:09:20	6:00:34

SLOOPS.

Katrina	27:46	5:08:19	5:08:19
Wasp	27:46	5:01:02	4:33:16
Gossoon	36:17	6:07:40	5:31:23

Wind factor, 65 per cent.

It is probable that the start to-morrow will not be made until all the yachts have arrived.

JUBILEE READY FOR COMMISSION

Mainsail Bent and the Running Rig Woven.

BOSTON, Mass., June 25.—The Jubilee is ready to go into commission, and can take a sail to-morrow if Gen. Paine is so disposed. The centreboard was shipped this morning, and then the boom was slung and swung into place. The topmast was already on end, it having been put in place yesterday. The running rigging was woven early in the afternoon, and then the big mainsail was bent. It is the same sail as was used in the yacht's races in 1893, but it has been re-roped by Wilson and Silsbee, and is stretched to a very good fit.

Painters have given the topsides of the boat a fresh coat of white paint, and she is now in excellent shape for business, both in looks and in fittings. Capt. Newcomb will report to-morrow to Gen. Paine that everything is ready, and possibly an afternoon sail may be the result.

The Volunteer is also expected to go into commission to-morrow, with her larger rig than last year and her mast three and one-half feet further forward. She is looking better than ever before, and should be faster. She is now some 3½ feet longer on the water line than when she defended the cup in 1887, and the new bow given her in 1891 is a vast improvement over the original one, both in looks and usefulness. Some private trials between the Jubilee and the Volunteer before they meet in racing are not unlikely.

Gen. Paine is very noncommittal as to whether the Jubilee will go to New-York for the July 10 races with the Defender and the Vigilant. His friends think it doubtful if he takes the boat around the Cape before the New-York cruise

DR. PIM STILL WINNING

Had Little Trouble in Defeating Larned at Tennis.

MAHONEY ALSO WON BY STEADY PLAY

The English Cracks Play a Pretty Game and Defeat American Experts Handily at the Neighborhood Courts.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 25.—Dr. Pim and his comrade are still winning games right along, Mahoney defeating Larned on the Neighborhood Club's courts in the morning, while Pim gained a victory over him in the afternoon. Hovey defeated his old antagonist, Hobart, who seems to have lost his former hypnotic power over the Newton cracks.

The court was scarcely changed by a rain last night, while a shower during the Hobart-Hovey match did not even stop play, and the court was still in splendid shape when Pim and Larned were called out. The crowd was large, and it staid right through the shower.

The Mahoney-Larned contest was expected to end in a victory for the American, but Mahoney is a great player, appearing weak only when contrasted with Pim, and he held Larned safe throughout, though the Summit crack was certainly much better than in his match with Hovey. Mahoney was steadier, and Larned's drives were well handled by him. The Irish crack was on even terms with his opponent for six games in the first set, but more aggressive tactics put him in the lead, and Larned's weakening lost three straight games and the set. Larned's passing was excellent at times.

The next set was better fought, by far, the Summit crack making it games all before he surrendered to superior play. Mahoney showed the most sand at the critical moment, while Larned lifted easy balls to the spectators' chairs. The score was 6–3, 7–5.

A rattling contest between Hobart and Hovey was the feature of the day's play. Hovey started in with a rush, and sent the balls across the court and down the lines for three well-earned games, but to the surprise of every one Hobart began to play marvelous ball, and ran the set out by irreproachable play. His last drops were a treat to see, and even so agile a net player as Hovey found the court too wide when the New-Yorker could get at the ball forehanded.

The second set was a picnic for the Newton man, who seemed to mind the shower not more than a duck. His more muscular build told in handling the heavy, wet balls, and Hobart could secure only one game. In this set Hobart's backhand showed the same weakness as yesterday. Hovey ran four games in the next set, having captured a string of nine straight from Hobart on the two sets, but a revival by Hobart brought the interest up to fever heat, as the New-Yorker showed symptoms of ability to tie the score. By great placing he pulled up from 1–5 to 4–5, but Hovey hustled around, and, adopting aggressive tactics with success, forced Hobart to make some weak shots, and lose the match—8–6, 6–1, 6–4.

Larned proved no match for Pim at all. His game was marvelously good at first, but, in spite of great work at the net, and considerable success in running upon his service, he could not get the lead on the wonderful Irishman, and, after keeping the score on even terms as far as 3–3, he gave out, and Pim simply toyed with him for the rest of the match, Larned scoring only one game in a string of ten. The sets were 6–3, 6–2, and the score by points shows how complete Pim's victory was:

First Set—Pim 5, 4, 0, 3, 8, 2, 4, 4, 5—35; Larned 3, 2, 4, 5, 6, 4, 0, 2, 3—29. Second Set—Pim 4, 4, 4, 2, 5, 4, 4—2+; Larned 2, 0, 1, 4, 3, 2, 1—13.

Pim won 17 points to Larned's 5 on placing; 20 to 15 on outs; 25 to 10 on nets, and Larned got 8 points on Pim's double faults. Total, Pim 62, Larned 42.

To-day Hovey has a double turn to do, playing against Chace in the morning and Mahoney in the afternoon. Pim will tackle Hobart.

The summary:

B. S. Mahoney, Ireland, beat W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., 6–3, 7–5. F. H. Hovey, Newton Centre, Mass., beat Clarence Hobart, New York City, 3–6, 6–1, 6–4. Dr. Joshua Pim, Ireland, beat W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., 6–3, 6–2.

The standing of the players is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
Pim	2	0
Hovey	2	0
Mahoney	2	0
Chace	0	1
Hobart	0	2
Larned	0	3

WOMEN'S TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

Miss Bessie Moore and Miss Atkinson Each Win Two Games.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—The women's championship tennis matches began here this afternoon on the courts of the Philadelphia Cricket Club, at Wissahickon Heights. Only the championship singles and men's doubles were started to-day, the first matches in the mixed doubles and ladies' doubles being scheduled for to-morrow.

Miss Bessie Moore, who played such a close match with Miss Cahill for the championship three years ago, won her two matches easily and will be pitted against Mrs. Toulmin, ex-champion of the country, to-morrow afternoon, in the semi-final round. Miss Atkinson of Brooklyn, the favorite for first honors, also beat her opponents in easy style, and will be opposed by her younger sister to-morrow in the other semi-final match. The winners will then meet in the final on Thursday or Friday.

Miss Hellwig, also of Brooklyn, who holds the championship, practiced this afternoon and showed some of the fast play that won the Wissahickon Trophy for her last Spring. In the men's doubles, which also began to-day, Paret and Fischer, the New-York team, won easily and will probably meet the crack Philadelphia team, Smith and Tete, in the final round later in the week. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Grace E. Booth, New-Haven, beat Miss Elizabeth Slevin, Belmont C. C., 6–1, 5–6, 8–6; Miss Reese Moore, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat Miss Ethel H. Bankson, Belmont C. C., 6–4, 6–1; Miss Mary Warren, Belmont C. C., beat Miss Aline Taylor, Philadelphia C. C., 6–1, 6–1; Miss Kathleen Atkinson, Kings County T. C., beat Miss Gertrude Clarke, Belmont C. C., 6–3, 6–2; Miss Juliette Atkinson, Kings County T. C., beat Miss Emily E. Neff, Belmont C. C., by default; Miss Wein, Belmont C. C., beat Miss Elizabeth Taylor, Philadelphia C. C., 6–1, 6–2; Miss Bessie Moore, Hohokus Valley T. C., beat Miss Grace E. Booth, New-Haven C. C., 6–0, 6–2; Miss Kathleen Atkinson, Kings County T. C., beat Miss Mary Warren, Belmont C. C., 6–3, 6–2; Miss Juliette Atkinson, Kings County T. C., beat Miss Amy R. Williams, Philadelphia C. C., 6–0, 6–4.

Gentlemen's Doubles.—First Round—J. P. Paret and E. P. Fischer, New-York, beat J. S. Morris and J. M. Steeve, Philadelphia, 6–2, 6–1; W. L. Landreth and J. R. Bartow, Philadelphia, beat W. H. Pouch, Brooklyn, and Ewing Stille, Philadelphia, 6–4, 6–4; R. N. Will, jr., and P. T. Wright, Philadelphia, beat W. R. Fielding and D. Judson, Philadelphia, 6–3, 6–2; M. D. Smith and Charles Tete, jr., Philadelphia, beat G. T. Newhall and J. Parke Hood, Philadelphia, by default.

Semi-Final Round—M. D. Smith and C. Tete, jr., Philadelphia, beat R. N. Wilson, jr., and P. T. Wright, Philadelphia, 6–1, 6–4.

HARVARD'S EXCELLENT TIME.

From the Crew's Showing Friday's Race Should Be a Record Breaker.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Five crews were on the river this evening preparing for the races that will be rowed this week, three of the five crews participating in the contest that is to take place Thursday forenoon, about 10 o'clock, if the weather and water favors for a race over the two miles of the course between the Thames River Bridge and the naval station. Columbia came here this morning early from the Hudson, where the 'Varsity crew of that college won a splendid victory the day before.

The crew lost no time in getting its boats out of the special car in which it came through from Poughkeepsie into the Thames, and as soon as the shell had been towed to quarters and put in readiness for use the crew was in it. They made their first appearance on the river this evening, and no one will claim that their rowing was superior to that of the freshmen of either Yale or Harvard.

The Columbia youngsters are light compared with their competitors. They splashed a great deal in their practice this evening. The crews of Yale and Harvard pulled on the upper half of the course this evening, doing short stretches and spurts. Harvard's crew remained in close company, and Yale's followed their example.

Coach Watson had sent the 'Varsity crew over the whole course this afternoon, when they made such excellent speed that he would not care to drive them hard this evening. With a southeast wind and favorable tide, Harvard is credited with having rowed up the course this morning in very little more than 20½ minutes, or in the best time that she has made since she came to the course. Her crew is in fine condition, and fit to meet any crew that can be put against her.

Yale 'Varsity eight had a time row last evening, and though fog interfered with it somewhat the time was fast. Mr. Cook is credited with being satisfied that his crew is fast enough to win Friday's race. It is made up practically of the crew that won from Harvard so easily last year, and is much stronger now than it was then. Whether it will beat the record remains to be seen. If the time credited to the crews is correct, the winner of Friday's race will come close to the best time ever made, and that was attained with a freshet on the river and the wind behind the crews. If the crews go over the full course to-morrow, as is likely, that will be their last long row prior to the race, and will be made with the purpose in view of ascertaining the best speed they are capable of making.

The condition of the eights is first class, so that they can do a great deal of hard rowing even two days before the race and not feel the effects of it. An additional line of stakes will be placed on the east side of the river Wednesday for the two-mile race, making three lines for the freshmen to have their struggle in. The Board of Trade committee has arranged to have a line of yachts along the east side of the course reserved for the passage of the Yale-Harvard shells on race day, and all masters of steam craft are requested to keep to the eastward of the yachts, and by no means enter the course before the race.

By observing this rule all can see the race, and no one will be inconvenienced from obeying the request. The plan is in accordance with the wishes of Messrs. Cook and Watson, representing Yale and Harvard, respectively. The revenue cutter Dexter will be here on Friday, representing the United States Government, and will endeavor to keep a clear course for the crews.

The observation train will be run for the 'Varsity race only, tickets selling at $2.50. Already the colleges are well represented in this city, for students and their friends are arriving in considerable numbers. To-morrow's trains will add largely to the number, and Thursday will bring a throng. Walter Peet, Columbia's coach, and the crew's "rooters" have arrived. They are enthusiastic over the victory of the crew on the Hudson yesterday, and expect the freshmen will show up well on the Thames.

COURTNEY'S STROKE NOT APPROVED

Veteran Oarsmen on the Hudson Like the Long Sweep Better.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—The college boys and their friends have left town, and quiet has once more been restored, to the relief of many staid and sober citizens, who have had their first experience with the exuberant and demonstrative fashion that Columbia boys have of celebrating a great victory. Talk centres on the probability of Cornell and Harvard rowing a race over the Poughkeepsie course, and even the possibility of a four-cornered contest.

Unless sentiment among the University of Pennsylvania men changes, they will not send another eight to the Hudson River. They were against the Poughkeepsie course from the beginning, and have had hard luck ever since they have been here. The victory of Columbia yesterday is regarded by all veteran oarsmen in the Hudson River Valley, from "Josh" Ward down, as a vindication of the long, sweeping stroke, the prestige of which has been so seriously threatened, both by Cornell victories in years past and her recent enterprize in sending a crew to contest in the Henley regatta.

The older generation of oarsmen find little to admire in Courtney's short clipping stroke. They do not favor its rigidity and rapidity. They prefer the graceful swing, the long sweep, and the easy recover which were popular in their earlier days and of which the Columbia crew gave a really admirable exposition yesterday.

Owing to insufficient police protection on the ferry boats and at Highlands yesterday, 150 persons were robbed of watches and pocketbooks. Among the victims were Dr. Carter of 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New-York, and Judge Ackert of Rhinebeck. Chief Detective Humphreys's brother arrested a man named Galvin and another pickpocket on a Hudson River train going to New-York. They had three watches, one of which is believed to be Dr. Carter's. Sixteen persons complained to Chief Humphreys last night that they had had watches and pocketbooks stolen on the ferry.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

Baseball.—Washington vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay track.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27.

Racing at Sheepshead Bay.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Washington, at Eastern Park, 4 P. M.

Yale-Harvard-Columbia freshman boat race at New-London, Conn.

Yachting.—Yale-Harvard yacht race at New-London.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Yale-Harvard boat race at New-London.

Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Washington, at Eastern Park.

Meeting of Associated Cycling Clubs at the Columbia, Union Square, near Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, June 25–8 P. M.—Forecast for Wednesday:

MAINE, fair, warmer, southerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, fair, warmer, southeasterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, fair, warmer, easterly winds. RHODE ISLAND, fair, warmer, southerly winds. CONNECTICUT, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, followed by increasing cloudiness and probably thunder showers in the evening, warmer, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, followed by showers, easterly winds. NEW-JERSEY, fair, southerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, with increasing cloudiness and probably thunder showers in the evening, slight changes in temperature, southeasterly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, southwesterly winds. GEORGIA, fair, warmer, westerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, warmer in northern portion, westerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE, cloudy weather, with local thunder showers, cooler in extreme western and extreme eastern portions, southerly winds. KENTUCKY, increasing cloudiness and local thunder showers, cooler, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, local thunder showers, cooler, southerly winds, changing to westerly. ALABAMA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, westerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, fair, northwesterly winds. LOUISIANA, fair, westerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, cooler, westerly winds. ARKANSAS, showers, cooler, westerly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, increasing cloudiness and thunder showers, cooler in western portions, southwesterly winds. WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, thunder showers, cooler, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, thunder showers, easterly winds. WISCONSIN, showers, cooler in eastern portion, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, westerly winds. IOWA, fair, westerly winds. MISSOURI, showers, cooler, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, except showers in eastern portion, warmer in western portion, westerly winds. OHIO, thunder showers, cooler, southwesterly winds. INDIANA, thunder showers, cooler, southerly winds, changing to westerly. LOWER MICHIGAN, thunder showers, cooler, westerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, cooler, westerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, westerly winds. NEBRASKA, fair, slightly warmer in western portion, westerly winds. KANSAS, fair, westerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in southwest portion, northerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, westerly winds.

The area of high pressure over New-Brunswick last night has intensified and moved slowly inland, the highest being at Sydney. The area of low pressure over the Missouri Valley and Manitoba has moved rapidly eastward and is now a well marked low area central over the upper lake region; it is followed closely by an extended area of high pressure with centres over Montana and Colorado respectively. The temperature has risen 5° to 10° throughout the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley. The temperature has fallen in the South Atlantic States and fallen decidedly over the Missouri Valley and middle slope. Thunderstorms have occurred at Wilmington, Charleston, Augusta, New-Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, Nashville, Pittsburg, Toledo, Indianapolis, Springfield, Ill., Hannibal, Davenport, Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Marquette, La Crosse, Des Moines, Kansas City, Moorhead, and Medicine Hat. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Lumberton, N. C., 1.80; Corinth, Miss., 2.10. During the past twelve hours: Milwaukee, 1.42. Showery weather is indicated for the lower lake region and fair, followed by showery weather, for New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature will rise throughout New-England, Eastern New-York, and will fall in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
Commissioners' Office,
66 Third Avenue,
New-York, June 14, 1895.

Proposals will be received at this office for material and workmanship required for the Medical Bath at Bellevue Hospital, New-York City, THURSDAY, June 27th, 1895, at 10 A. M. For full information see City Record.

GEORGE F. BRITTON, Secretary.

Business Chances.

ADVERTISER HOLDS RESPONSIBLE POSITION for years; has good experience; desires confidential partner to invest $5,000 to $10,000 in profitable business; communications strictly confidential; no agents. Address F. K., Box 200, Times.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.

Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)

SUNDAYS, 6:30, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 11:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

Reduction in Fare.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route,
VIA BAY RIDGE.
Round Trip Tickets
30 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:30, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday night only.)

Sundays, 7:00, 9:00, 10:10, 11:20 A. M., and hourly from 12:50 P. M. to 6:50 P. M., 8:40 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 14, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12.15, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. No. 5th St., E'dyn, 8.05, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.05, 1.05, 2.05, 3.05, 4.05 P. M. East 34th St., 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 1.45, 2.45, 3.45 P. M.
LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 14, N. R.; 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 14 only; 2.15, 3.30, 4, 7 and 9 P. M. for all landings. Extra Steamboats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.

TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change. FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:30, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes.

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.
CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND —25 Cents— TRIP.
NEW ALL-WATER ROUTE
TO OLD IRON PIER.

Boats from Battery Landing, near Barge Office, every hour.

Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

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107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

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DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
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From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
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Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, B'klyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Instruction—City Schools.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

Examinations for admission to the Freshman Classes in Yale College and the Sheffield Scientific School will be held in New-York at the Y. M. C. A. Building, 23d St., corner 4th Av., fourth floor, beginning on Thursday, June 28, at 9 A. M.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK PREPARATORY SCHOOL,
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Miscellaneous.

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Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with

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The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the Quebec Steamship Company will leave New-York on July 13 and August 7 for a delightful Cruise on the Bay of Fundy, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, &c.

Immediate application necessary to secure accommodation. Programme free on application.

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NEWCASTLE, N. H.
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OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.

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Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.

We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.

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Through parlor car from New-York daily. Accommodations for three hundred guests. Amusements include GOLF LINKS, Tennis, &c.
HORACE PORTER, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

LAKE HOPATCONG, N. J.
Hotel Breslin.
SEASON OF 1895. OPENS JUNE 25TH.
NEW MANAGEMENT. HOTEL AND APPOINTMENTS OF A SUPERIOR CHARACTER.
Charming mountain and lake scenery; elevation 1,400 feet; 1½ hours from N. Y. City by Del., Lack. & West. R. R. The hotel is under the personal direction of J. H. KING, of the TAMPA BAY HOTEL, TAMPA, FLA., N. Y. address, Gilsey House. Hotel now open for inspection; room clerk in attendance.

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Normandie Station, (near Seabright,) N. J., hotel fronts on ocean and Shrewsbury River; under management of Ferdinand P. Earle; near-est first-class resort to New-York via Sandy Hook route; transient, $4 and $5 per day. (American plan;) special terms by the week. Take boat foot Rector St. Telephone and telegraph in the hotel.

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ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

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HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON, Prop.

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West End Hotel and Cottages.
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UNITED STATES HOTEL,
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Very favorable rates during June.
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CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading 2-railroads.

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Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
COLEMAN HOUSE.
Directly on the beach. Open Thursday, June 27.
For rates, diagrams, and information address
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The Coleman House, Asbury Park, N. J.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address
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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
HOTEL ALBION.
Fifty yards from surf; sixteenth season; table and appointments the best; accommodates 200; $2 per day; $8 to $15 per week.
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Among America's most charming Resorts, the NEW COLUMBIAN HOTEL at Thousand Island Park, N. Y., and the HOTEL WESTMINSTER, Westminster Park, ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y. Great family hotels, modern and first-class; charges moderate. Send for descriptive pamphlet and terms.
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THE INN AT HIGH POINT.
A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,000 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c.
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MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
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On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL NOW OPEN.
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For terms and circulars, call or address
THOMAS H. BRUSH,
45 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND, NOW OPEN.
Beautiful location, overlooking Great South Bay; one hour from New-York; opposite Fire Island Inlet; sailing, bathing, fishing, boating, and good roads.
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.
Select family hotel; receives 450 guests; highest class appointments; music by the Imperial Russian Court Orchestra.
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HIS BRAVERY COMMENDED

President Roosevelt Praises Policeman E. J. Bourke.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE NOW POWERLESS

The Man Who Arrested ex-Assemblyman Callahan for Violating the Excise Law Publicly Thanked.

President Roosevelt of the Police Board yesterday openly complimented Patrolman Edward J. Bourke of the police force in a manner that will probably lead to good results.

Policemen are human, notwithstanding much that is said against them, and they appreciate kind words and commendation from their superiors as much as those in other occupations do. It is doubtful if they ever before thought that their acts, unaccompanied by political influence, would receive notice and public praise, and possibly lead to advancement.

Patrolman Bourke was, as he claims, assaulted by ex-Assemblyman "Mike" Callahan on Sunday night, while he was enforcing the excise law at Callahan's saloon, 12 Chatham Square. Bourke, however, arrested Callahan and his bartender, though his clothing was nearly torn from his back and his face and head were bruised. To Bourke's conduct Mr. Roosevelt called the attention of Acting Chief Conlin and the Acting Inspectors on Monday. He also directed Bourke to appear before him yesterday morning.

Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to see and talk with Bourke before starting for Boston to attend his class dinner, and telephoned for him to be sent to Headquarters at once.

When Bourke appeared at the President's door, Mr. Roosevelt shook his hand vigerously, and led him into the room. He then called the reporters and others into the room and said:

"Officer Bourke, you have distinguished yourself, and I am glad to see you. I wanted to see you and talk with you. Were you much damaged?"

"Oh, no," said Bourke, "not badly."

"Well, tell me what happened," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Were all the blows struck by Callahan while you were arresting him?"

"Yes, Sir," Bourke replied. "He went for me in the street. He grasped my neck this way, and I told him to take off that grasp. He also tried to choke me by twisting my necktie, like this," and Bourke showed the way Callahan had grasped him.

President Roosevelt made notes of Bourke's actions and words, and then said: "Did he threaten you with his political influence?"

"Yes, he said he would have me 'broke' up before Roosevelt."

Mr. Roosevelt then asked the policeman many questions in connection with his service on the police force and learned that Bourke was appointed April 8, 1895.

"Well, officer," he said, "you have begun well. You have shown commendable bravery, and if you go on as you have been doing, you will surely rise. Remember always that the Board is behind you. That is all."

As Bourke walked out he was complimented by some of the persons who had witnessed the pleasure that it gave Mr. Roosevelt to commend him. He was as diffident as a youth while Mr. Roosevelt was making his inquiries and praising him for his action.

When he had gone Mr. Roosevelt said:

"We ought to encourage men like Bourke. It is not for him alone that I do it, but for all the men on the force. They complain that they are restricted and threatened everywhere. I want them to know that the Board is behind them to support them against all opposition. If Callahan said he would have Bourke up before me he spoke the truth, but such influence will only help the policeman."

Mr. Roosevelt then started for Boston to attend a meeting of the Harvard alumni. He will be back to-morrow. Before going he said:

"This is the fifteenth anniversary of my graduation from Harvard College. I have never been back there. I promised to attend a class dinner on my fifteenth anniversary, and I am going to do it."

THE BOSTON POLICE SYSTEM.

Mr. Andrews Will Recommend the Adoption of Some of Its Features.

Police Commissioners Andrews returned yesterday from a trip to Boston.

While in the capital of Massachusetts he inspected the Police Department and the system under which it is operated. He was greatly pleased with much that he saw. In speaking of it, he said:

"I went to Boston on private business, but improved the opportunity of my visit there to inspect the police system. I called on Gen. Martin, President of the Board of Commissioners, who has been reforming the Boston police. The police force there is much better equipped than ours. It has a complete signal system, by which communication can be had in a few minutes with every man on post. The station houses are provided with patrol wagons, and some have ambulances attached.

"I inspected the Bureau of Criminal Investigation, which is the same as our Detective Bureau here. The Boston bureau is, however, much more complete and elaborate than ours. The detectives' quarters are really luxurious. The city takes far better care of its police than we do. Every detective has a separate desk, and the commanding officers have private offices. They have record rooms, where a most complete criminal record is kept. The method of keeping records of criminals is extremely interesting. They not only have our system of the Rogue's Gallery, but they make it their business to compile the records and histories of criminals from all over the country, by getting data from the newspapers and from court records.

"The record of any criminal can be looked up immediately. Inspector Watts is at the head of the Detective Bureau, and the work of keeping records is very well done. The detective quarters there contain more room than our Chief and his assistants and the detectives here have put together. They take two photographs of every criminal arrested. They first take a front view and then a side view.

"The police are an intelligent class of men, but I do not think they have any better men than we have. Boston certainly has a far superior force so far as equipment is concerned. I also inspected Station No. 1, which is in the Italian quarter. Capt. Cain, who has been there seven years, told me that during that time he had thirty-nine murders in his precinct, and he had caught every one of the murderers. The station is a very fine building and splendidly equipped. It has an ambulance attached, and also a surgical room, where injured men are taken and attended by surgeons.

"The particular feature of interest in connection with the Boston police system is that the department controls the excise. The Commissioners issue the licenses and can revoke them. By this means they are enabled to control the enforcement of the excise law. When a liquor dealer has been arrested for violating the law he has a hearing before the Board of Police Commissioners, which revokes his license if he is guilty. So it is easy for the police in Boston to enforce the excise law. They have nothing to do with the elections, as we have. I think the plan of giving the Police Commissioners all to do with the issuing of excise licenses a good one.

"The Boston police officials are very much interested in what we are doing here, and they keep watch of the reports of our work. Commissioner Curtis promised to come to New-York soon and inspect our system. As a result of my visit I shall have some recommendations in the way of detail to make. The one thing that struck me most was the far superior equipment of the Boston police to ours."

EX-ASSEMBLYMAN CALLAHAN HELD

His Confident Air Gone and His Bail Increased to $2,000.

Ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan and Louis Arato, who were held for examination Monday on the charge of assaulting Policeman Edward J. Bourke of the Elizabeth Street Station on Sunday night, waived examination before Justice Voorhis in the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

Callahan was accompanied to court by Lawyer "Joe" Moss of Howe & Hummel's office. He had not his confident air of Monday nor had he the plaster patch on his forehead. Instead an inch cut showed, which Bourke made with his revolver, when the ex-Assemblyman became fractious.

Inspector Cartwright and Acting Captain Young of the Elizabeth Street Station were in court, the former to represent the Police Department, which is said to be especially interested in pressing the complaint against Callahan. Acting Captain Young was there to testify as to what he knew of the affair. The District Attorney's office was represented by Edward Lauterbach, Jr.

Policeman Bourke waited in the Sergeant's room with two witnesses who saw the assault. They are Harry Waite, 143 West Broadway, and Benjamin Seely, 347 East Third Street.

They volunteered their evidence, but Burke feared that Callahan's friends would approach them.

Seely told the reporters that they had stepped outside a Bowery restaurant on Sunday night when they saw a crowd up the street. He said Callahan was tearing at Bourke's coat all the way to Bayard Street. He tore the lapel off. On Bayard Street Callahan struck Bourke in the neck.

There was a long docket to dispose of before Callahan's case was reached. Mr. Moss said that both Callahan and Arato would waive examination and await trial.

"I'll ask your Honor to fix bail," added Moss.

At Mr. Lauterbach's suggestion Callahan's bail was raised to $2,000, Joseph Lippe, a brewer of 403 East Fifty-fourth Street, qualifying as his bondsman. Callahan was accepted on Arato's bond.

CAPTAINS TO BE TRANSFERRED.

Police Commissioners Said to Have Decided to Correct Lax Methods.

It was said at Police Headquarters yesterday that the Police Commissioners had determined upon transferring several of the present precinct commanders. This was decided on at a secret meeting held by Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker, and Grant at Headquarters Monday. Acting Chief Conlin was called into the conference.

Commissioner Parker, it is understood, has quietly investigated certain precincts and found that the Captains or Sergeants in command are lax in performing their duties. Mr. Conlin also reported that some commanding officers could well be replaced with more efficient men. As a result a few changes will be made in the near future.

Acting Capt. Walsh of the Oak Street Station, it is said, will be one of the first to be remanded back to Sergeant's duty. Acting Chief Conlin's men not only made several excise arrests in Walsh's precinct on Sunday last, but also raided a gambling house which was in operation. It is likely that a Captain will be placed in charge of the Oak Street Station, which is in an important precinct. There is talk of sending Capt. Donald Grant, now of the Madison Street Station, there.

The Commissioners and Acting Chief Conlin refused to give any information about the proposed changes, which will probably be made within a week.

Mrs. Herrmann's Alleged Threats.

The attention of Commissioner Parker was called yesterday to a statement said to have been made by Mrs. Herrmann, the Lexow witness who testified against Capt. Eakins.

She threatened, it is said, that unless Policeman Carey was restored to his position as patrol wagon driver she would make some revelations which would cause an earthquake in the Police Department.

Mrs. Herrmann testified that Carey arranged the meetings between her and Capt. Eakins, and in consequence of this the Commissioners caused him to be put back on post.

When Commissioner Parker was told of the threat said to have been made by Mrs. Herrmann, he said: "If that is so then we will not put Carey back. If Mrs. Herrmann has anything more to tell we would like to hear all she has to say. That is just what we want."

Capt. Eakins's trial will be continued before the Commissioners to-day.

Patrolman Jeroloman Resigns.

Patrolman Alonzo Jeroloman of the Charles Street Station has resigned. Notice of his resignation was received at Police Headquarters yesterday.

Jeroloman was formerly a special duty man under Capt. Pickett in the "Tenderloin" Precinct. He was one of the ten men transferred from there by Acting Chief Conlin last week "for the good of the service." He was sent to the Charles Street Station, but instead of reporting for duty he went on the sick list. He sent word yesterday to Capt. Delaney that he was tired of the business and that he was going to resign. His shield, fire key, and manual were left at Headquarters.

The board will in, all probability accept Jeroloman's resignation. He has been on the police force since Oct. 25, 1893.

Commissioner Parker's Tour.

According to the precinct returns received at Police Headquarters yesterday Commissioner Parker visited on Monday night the police stations in East Sixty-seventh, East Eighty-eighth, and East One Hundred and Fourth Streets. He also called at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station fifteen minutes later.

Acting Chief Conlin was at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station at 10 o'clock Monday night.

Commissioner Parker said that he visited the station houses to look around and see how things were going on generally. He found the police attending to their duties.

Want to be Reinstated.

Ex-Policeman Owen F. Rafferty yesterday obtained an order directing the Police Commissioners to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued compelling them to reinstate him. He says that his resignation was improperly obtained and used while he was temporarily deranged.

Judge Bischoff yesterday issued a writ of certiorari to the Police Commissioners, returnable in twenty days, in which a review of the case of Thomas Jefferson, who was dismissed by the Commissioners June 12, is ordered.

Frank Borst was dismissed from the police force June 12. He obtained a writ of certiorari yesterday from Judge McAdam, under which he hopes to have his case opened and to be reinstated.

Cordage Company's Affairs Discussed.

Members of the Cordage Reorganization Committee discussed yesterday with the Bondholders' Protective Committee a proposition for a general first mortgage to cover all pressing obligations and to include the company's first mortgage bonds.

The Protective Committee objected to the feature of the reorganization plan by which first mortgage bonds were to become in effect second mortgages. It indicated its willingness to approve the plan, however, if former first mortgage bonds might retain their place. For this purpose, the committee announced its willingness to permit the first mortgage debt to be increased by any amount needed for effective reorganization. A decision will probably be reached to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Saratoga, June 25.—George Harvey, eighty-one years old, of Brooklyn, but formerly of Saratoga, who was staying at Glens Falls, was struck by a bicycle this forenoon. His arm was broken, and it is thought that his hip is dislocated. He was taken to a hotel. Mr. Harvey is nearly blind, and is in Glens Falls for treatment by an oculist.

Bloomington, Ill., June 25.—The Chicago and Alton Railroad Company has informed Mrs. Frank Holmes of this city, wife of Engineer Frank Holmes, who was murdered by train robbers at Carlinville a few weeks ago, that it will make her a gift equivalent to $2,500.

Rutherford, N. J., June 25.—An Erie engine and eight freight cars left the track at the crossing of the Erie and New-York and New-Jersey Railroads this afternoon. No one was injured, but traffic on both roads was interrupted for several hours.

New-Bedford, Mass., June 25.—John J. Meany and John Durkin have been arrested charged by ex-Mayor S. A. Brownell with having purchased votes at the last municipal election, securing the election of David L. Parker as Mayor.

Nashville, Tenn., June 25.—Edward H. Fall of the wholesale hardware firm of Gray, Fall & Co., a leader in business and social circles, committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself through the heart.

Newark, N. Y., June 25.—William Harrison Spoor of East Newark, aged fifty-eight years, fulfilled an oft-repeated threat this morning to commit suicide. He took an ounce of laudanum and died.

Albany, June 25.—The union ticket in the town of Colonie triumphed yesterday by a majority on the head of the ticket of 374, ex-Senator Lorenzo D. Collins being chosen Supervisor by that majority.

Niagara Falls, June 25.—The twelfth general meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers began to-day.

SIFTING MILCH'S EVIDENCE

Assistant District Attorney Davis Busy with Arson Cases.

REFORM IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Heavy Bail for George W. Holt—Gen. La Grange on Needed Reforms —Commissioners to Meet To-day.

Of the three conspirators in incendiarism indicted by the Grand Jury on Monday, only one, George W. Holt, the insurance adjuster, was arraigned to plead yesterday.

He appeared before General Sessions Judges twice. First he was in Judge Fitzgerald's court, and his lawyer pleaded "Not guilty" for him. Bail was set at $10,000, and the cash bail of this amount deposited with the City Chamberlain was redeposited, the first transaction which secured his liberty being annulled.

Later in the day Holt was before Judge Allison, and Assistant District Attorney Davis moved that the amount of the surety be increased to $15,000, because of the gravity of the offense charged. The application was denied, and the formal release on cash bond was made out, and Holt was at liberty again.

Holt said he could not explain the accusation against him, as he was charged in the indictment papers with setting fire to the house of John Doe. He did not know John Doe, or where he lived or did business. All that he could say at present was that he was innocent, as emphatically as possible.

Policeman Charles Lenz of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, indicted for bribery, is now at large under a bond of $5,000, his surety being Catharine Fox, who owns a smithy and the property at 749 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

Koppel Friedland was not arraigned and did not secure bail. There was no news of Henry Cohen, the fugitive.

Assistant District Attorney Davis was occupied throughout yesterday with these arson cases, and he was sifting out and arranging the information given by the informers, Samuel Milch and others who have not yet been named. Mr. Davis had a consultation with his chief, Col. Fellows, to receive final instructions and suggestions, and at various times during the day he talked with O. H. La Grange, President of the Board of Fire Commissioners; several members of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and Fire Marshal Mitchel. Milch was near by all day in Mr. Davis's office, and went over his statements with that official to amplify them and give data necessary to the proper arrangement of the cases for the people.

Mr. Davis will soon go before the Grand Jury again, prepared to fortify demands for the indictment of the big fish of the combination of incendiaries. They have been named by Milch in that part of his confession which has not been made public, as the prosecutors do not wish the two cases where the profits of infamy were nearly $250,000. Milch has admitted that failure to keep agreements with him by the principals in these nefarious transactions made him revengeful.

Gen. La Grange devoted much of the day to possessing himself of full information in regard to the progress made in bringing the incendiaries to justice, and in devising plans to have the Fire Department in active touch with the underwriters and the District Attorney's office.

When he called at the office of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, in the Mutual Life Insurance Building, the board was in session and considering the subjects of the Fire Marshal, the recent discoveries in regard to incendiaries, and the relations between the underwriters and the Fire Department.

Gen. La Grange was welcomed, and deferred to in discussion. The subjects of a secret service fund for the Fire Marshal, Mr. Mitchel's recent successes, and what would tend to make the underwriters and the Fire Department a unit in preventing, detecting, and punishing incendiarism were brought up and freely talked over. After the adoption of a resolution of amity, assuring the Board of Fire Commissioners of entire sympathy with any action it might take to improve the efficiency of its department, a committee of five underwriters was appointed to confer with the Fire Commissioners on these subjects of common interest. No date was set for the conference.

Gen. La Grange, after calling on Assistant District Attorney Davis, and discussing the arson prosecutions, was introduced to Col. Fellows, and had a private talk with him. He returned to Fire Headquarters in the evening, to confer with Commissioner Austin E. Ford.

The Fire Commissioners had an executive session yesterday morning, but took no action in regard to Marshal Mitchel. Indeed, the subject of his bureau was barely discussed, and no plan of reform or equipment was advanced to action.

"The New-York Times to-day," said the General, "stated the situation accurately and clearly. Speaking for myself, I am treating the bureau as a neglected one, and I consider it a most important one. What would the Fire Department be without it? It is entitled to our wisest consideration, and none of its needs should be neglected. Our first effort will be to equip it with a secret service fund, so that it may be on the same footing as the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters.

"As to the relations between Mr. Mitchel and the police, they should be harmonious. I am disposed to believe they are not, and this should be remedied without delay. The estrangement that has existed will be properly investigated. Perhaps if Mr. Mitchel is not as good a detective as he should be it is because he was born a gentleman, and has an aversion for detective work. But we need the best of detective talent, and will have it, and there must be the best of understanding between this department and the Police Department. It may be that Mr. Mitchel's failure to discover that his assistants, Frank and Lenz, were consorting with incendiaries was due to his contempt for information furnished by the police. At any rate, we trust that our application to the Police Commissioners for a well-equipped detective, to be detailed for duty at the Fire Marshal's office, will be heeded.

"As to our delay in dealing with the question of the Fire Marshal's bureau, it is partly due to our desire to avoid mistakes by being precipitate. Many questions have to be well weighed and carefully decided. We have no secret service fund yet; the status of Mr. Mitchel in regard to his criminal assistants, the west side fires, and the police has not been determined, and his present staff has not been critically examined to determine its efficiency. Besides, the plan to have fire detectives in each battalion district has to be matured, and the selection of the men cannot be made hastily. And with all this we have to bring the whole department to an appreciation of the spirit of the new régime and remember our pledges to ignore politics, demonstrate that no 'pull' will avail, and, with the other departments, do away for all time with the system which fostered the traffic in appointments, favor, and promotions for 'spot cash.'"

The Board of Fire Commissioners will hold its regular weekly meeting this morning, and some action toward the reorganization of the Marshal's bureau may be taken. Commissioner Ford said yesterday that it is the determination of the board to have an efficient Fire Marshal's bureau, and also that it is the intention of the Commissioners to treat Mr. Mitchel fairly.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for arson in the first degree against Yuen Hoy, a Chinese laundryman, who is accused of setting fire to his place at 625 Columbus Avenue at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 15.

Justice Koch, before whom he was arraigned when arrested, placed his bail at $1,500. Ten times this amount will now be required.

Held for the Murder of Sailor Welsh.

Coroner O'Meagher held an inquest yesterday into the death of Joseph P. Welsh, a sailor on the receiving ship Vermont who was murdered last Thursday morning in Bayard Street. Fourteen prisoners were present. Andrew Carmody of 125 Allen Street, Stephen Ryan of 26 Bowery, John Ball of 18 Eldridge Street, and Lizzie Carney of 75 Elizabeth Street were in custody, charged with complicity in the murder. The other ten came from the House of Detention, where they have been held as witnesses.

W. E. Lynch, a fellow-sailor with Welsh on the Vermont, told the story of the affair as it was published in The New-York Times. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts, and the three men and the woman were held for the Grand Jury.

THREE PERSONS SEVERELY BURNED

A Cigarette Smoking Barkeeper Threw a Lighted Match Into a Demijohn Filled with Alcohol.

Three persons were nearly burned to death yesterday, because a bartender, who was addicted to the smoking of cigarettes, threw a match, with which he had just lighted a cigarette while at work behind the bar at 137 Madison Street, into a demijohn of alcohol. An explosion followed.

The injured:

MILLER, ABRAHAM, bartender, seventeen years.

MILLER, CHARLES, bartender, twenty-two years.

SHAY, KATE, eight years.

The accident happened at the saloon kept by Louis Miller, father of the boys. It is on the corner of Birmingham Street. The brothers were behind the bar at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Charles was emptying a demijohn of alcohol into a cask. Abraham was waiting on four men. He served each with a big glass of beer. The boy is very fond of cigarettes.

After setting the schooners on the bar he put a cigarette in his mouth and lit it. Then he threw away the match without extinguishing it. The match fell into the alcohol. There was an explosion. The blazing alcohol spread over the two bartenders. Abraham gave a shriek of pain, and leaped over the bar. The customers ran out of the store with scared faces. The boy followed them.

Charles Miller, with the demajohn of alcohol in his hands, was the last to run out of the saloon. Kittie Shay, who lives at 9 Birmingham Street, was passing the side entrance of the saloon when Charles ran out with the demajohn of blazing alcohol. He was so blinded by the flames that he did not notice the child. He threw the demajohn straight against her instead of into the street, as he intended. Although burning to death, he was making an effort to save the saloon from destruction.

Abraham Miller ran down Madison Street shrieking with pain and tearing his burning vest from his body. At Rutgers Street is a drug store. Into it the blazing boy rushed. The druggist threw him on the floor and pulled off the remnants of his burning vest. A minute later Charles Miller staggered into the drug store. He was in flames from head to foot. Half way up the block one of his trousers legs lay on the sidewalk burned to a crisp. The other burned off in the drug store.

Druggist Keidanz threw a pail of water over the upper portion of the blazing man and put out the flames. Charles was almost naked. The flesh was burned from his neck and breast. His legs were badly scorched.

Little Kittie Shay was hurried to the drug store. She was badly burned.

The saloon was on fire behind the bar. The firemen were soon on hand, and saved the store. When they learned that some one had been burned, they rang an ambulance call from the fire box. Another ambulance was summoned through the drug store telephone. Two came promptly from Gouverneur Hospital. Charlie Miller and the Shay girl were taken there. Abraham went home. The father of the Miller boys is sick in bed.

Abraham was burned about the face and on the left arm. Through an aperture in the bandages that covered his head he told the story of the accident, and took all the blame.

The saloon became prominent about a year ago through an amusing circumstance. There is another small saloon opposite. The two proprietors vied with one another to see who could furnish the biggest schooner of beer for 5 cents. The contest excited great interest in the Seventh Ward. It did not pay, so the saloon keepers compromised.

WORKED AN OLD BUNKO GAME

Alfred Bell Arrested for Collecting Money on Worthless Packages.

Alfred Bell, twenty-eight years old, of 1,819 Second Avenue, for two years has been making money with an old bunko game. He would take C. O. D. packages to people and collect many times the value of their contents.

He carried a package June 13 to Annie Thompson, housekeeper for A. G. Hyde, a cotton broker of 21 East Forty-fifth Street whose family is out of town. Bell told her it was from D. Collamore & Co. of 921 Broadway and collected $6.75.

When Mr. Hyde heard of it he wrote to that firm. Police Headquarters was informed and detectives were detailed on the case.

They learned that Bell, June 14, tried his game on Mrs. Adams of 10 East Fifty-fourth Street without success. Mrs. Adams insisting on opening the package before paying the bill.

Bell called the next day on Mrs. Joseph Cooper of 60 West Thirty-ninth Street. She gave him $5 on account of a bill for $7 from Vantine & Co. of 877 Broadway. The package contained two pieces of pressed glassware worth 8 cents.

The detectives found Bell at 1,819 Second Avenue. He denied his guilt at first. On the way to Police Headquarters Bell tried to jump off the Third Avenue cable car. He then confessed that he had played the game for two years. His wife, it is said, corroborated him. The police expect to hear from many other victims. Bell was held in the Tombs Police Court for examination.

Paid for Her Own Beating.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 25.—Christian Beck of 174 Lincoln Street was arraigned before Police Justice Potts this morning for beating his wife. He was fined $5. The costs were $6 more. Mrs. Beck went home, borrowed $11, and obtained her husband's release.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Weddings To-day.—Among the weddings to-day is that of Miss Bertha Constance Perry, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Perry, to Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., at Ridgelawn, Bay Ridge, L. I., the home of the Perrys. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The steamboat Magenta will convey the New-York guests to Bay Ridge, leaving the foot of Whitehall Street at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Eliza Bucklin Sherman, daughter of Arthur W. Sherman, will be married at 4 P. M. in the Church of the Transfiguration to Frederick Augustus King of Providence, R. I. Mr. King gave his bachelor dinner to his best man and ushers at Delmonico's on Monday. Miss Mollie C. Brown will be married in the forenoon to Charles L. Van Boor at St. Francis Xavier's. Miss Mabel Weld of this city and Walter P. Post of Brooklyn will be married in St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, at high noon.

—A Bicycle Tea.—A bicycle tea was given yesterday at St. George, S. I., under the auspices of the Staten Island Bicycle Club. Among those present were Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mrs. George Bonner, Miss Alice Austin, and Miss Violet Ward. The wheeling event was in charge of Mrs. Stephen H. Brown, Miss Alice Austin, Miss Violet Ward, Walter Robinson, David Wilcox, and Stephen H. Brown.

—Recent Departures from Town.—Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Henshaw Ward are at Elberon, N. J. Mrs. George B. De Forest is at New-London. Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller and Robert Taller have gone to Richfield Springs. The Rev. Dr. Charles S. Young is at Norwood Park, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Hatle and Miss Hatle of 42 West Seventy-fifth Street have left town for Normandie-by-the-Sea.

—Guests at Saratoga.—Bishop Henry C. Potter and Mrs. Potter are guests of Mrs. Ehninger at her North Broadway cottage, Saratoga. William H. Aspinwall is visiting George Stuart Smith, in the same village. George C. Carelton and family have taken the Gables, the beautiful villa of William H. Shepard of Washington.

—The Ritchie-Tooker Wedding.—It is announced that the wedding of Miss Emily Tooker and J. Wadsworth Ritchie will be one of the events of the Newport season, taking place some time in August.

—The Covells at Bay Shore.—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Covell and family of 27 West Seventy-fifth Street are occupying the Truslow cottage, on Clinton Avenue, Bay Shore, L. I., for the season.

You can break up a bad cold by the timely use of DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old and popular medicine for Sore Lungs and Throats, and the best of all Cough remedies.—Advertisement.

Who was the best clothier in New York ten years ago?
Who is the best now?
Maybe it's the same one.
Maybe not.

Suits: serge, cheviot, homespun, worsted.
Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, $2.50.
Bathing-suits $2.50, $3.75, $5, $6.50.
Tan shoes $4 and $2.50.
Straw hats $1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3.

Money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

NEW WARDEN FOR THE HOSPITAL

Sheridan Knowles Will Succeed Mr. Roberts at the Blackwell's Island Institution. —Rules to be Enforced.

An important change of officers will take place on July 1 in the Charities Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Warden Roberts, who has been head of the lay staff of the hospital for several years, will vacate his post in favor of a new Warden.

This man, Sheridan Knowles, is at present Assistant Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital. His present employers give him the highest character for his power of keeping up discipline among his subordinates, his insight into men, his kindness toward patients, and his absolute honesty. All these qualities will be needed in his new office.

The Charities Hospital is the largest hospital in New-York City, having 1,000 regular beds, against only 800 for Bellevue, and a much smaller number for each of the other hospitals.

Many of the worst cases which come to Bellevue are transferred to it, and it has always been a sort of last refuge for poverty-stricken cases of cancer and other malignant diseases, for sick members of the foreign-born population of the city who are without friends, and for tramps and vagrants who have worn themselves out by excesses and dissipation.

The Warden of Charities is the executive head of the hospital, and all the responsibility falls upon him of seeing that patients receive the diet which has been ordered for them by the doctors, of accepting patients and discharging them, of seeing that the attendants do not steal the food or stimulants allotted for the use of thier wards, and that they do not abuse them as soon as the backs of the physicians are turned.

The retiring Warden, who is to be transferred to the charge of the Almshouse, has always personally borne a good character, but physicians who have been on duty at Charities have had reason for thinking that his disciplinary powers were somewhat laxly used in some respects, while only too vigorously enforced in others.

Warden Knowles has accepted the office on his own terms, at the request of the Commissioners of Charities. He will take charge of the hospital with the understanding that whenever he detects a case of peculation or abuse of patients among the attendants, the man to blame will have to go at once, no matter who his backers may be. He promises to observe the same strict rule of conduct in regard to the food furnished by contractors for the use of patients. In private conversation with members of the medical staff of Charities, the new Warden has expressed his determination to resign the instant he finds that his measures of discipline fail to receive the earnest support of his superior officers.

THE ST. LOUIS READY TO SAIL

New Rudder Shipped, and the Vessel Will Start to the Eastward on Schedule Time To-day.

The steamship St. Louis's new rudder was yesterday shipped on its gudgeons, and the vessel will be ready to sail at 11 A. M. to-day, her scheduled time of departure.

It has been fully told in The New-York Times how the new American liner damaged her rudder on her maiden trip to the Westward, and how the rudder stock of her sister ship, the St. Paul, had been braced to the undamaged plate, and made ready for shipping on the St. Louis.

As the break was in the rudder stock, the constructors advised that a large section of metal be sliced from the massive piece of steel forming the blade, in order to relieve the strain on that special part of the rudder. That was done, and a large segment of the blade was taken off.

Two accidents, neither of which was due to the work of repair on the damaged steering gear, happened on board the company's vessels yesterday, one on the St. Louis and one on the Friesland, moored on the north side of the pier.

The first was due to the explosion of a gasoline lamp. Frank Benedict, a plumber of Montgomery Street, Jersey City, was engaged in welding a pipe in a closet, when the lamp exploded. His assistant, George Chisholm, also of Jersey City, was badly burned by the flames. Chisholm's clothing caught fire, and he had to be rolled in blankets before the flames were extinguished. Benedict was burned about the hands, but not seriously.

Both men were sent home after their wounds had been dressed by the ambulance surgeon, who responded to the call.

A short time after the explosion William Kelly, a 'longshoreman, was precipitated through an open hatchway on board the Red Star liner Friesland, and had three ribs broken. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

COL. WARING DISCHARGES FOUR MEN

Says They Accepted Bribes for the Privilege of Dumping Refuse.

Col. Waring of the Street Cleaning Department yesterday unearthed a system of bribery which he believes has existed for some time, and as a result four men were discharged from the department. They were two Dump Inspectors, one assistant, and a board man. The Commissioner refused to give the names of the men, as he has no desire to add to their humiliation.

The men had charge of inspecting rubbish deposited at one of the city dumps. Col. Waring said that private contractors who remove rubbish from apartment houses and new buildings have paid these men regular fees to allow them to dump matter prohibited by law. In some cases the amount of the bribes reached a high figure.

Col. Waring declares that he will not appoint anybody to the vacancies except men he knows to be honest. He expects that there will be a large number of applicants, because the jobs are currently reported among politicians to be worth $5,000 a year in fees. He says the amount will not reach any such figure.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"And see what comfort it affords."—Pope.

The Morris Chair for library or sitting room. A simple mechanism allows the raising or lowering of the back to any desired angle. The seat and back are wide and roomy and upholstered in durable and handsome figured velvets. The arms are wide and smoothly finished, without carving. The whole chair is strong and substantial as well as attractive in appearance and eminently comfortable. At the manufacturing price if you

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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$250,000.00
Summer Clothing

is now in progress. Our wholesale trade being supplied, about $250,000 finest Clothing will be sold at retail at LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

$12 FOR FINEST IMPORTED WORSTED, SCOTCH HOMESPUN, AND ENGLISH SERGE SUITS; ALL SIZES; WERE $15, $16.50, $18, $20 AT WHOLESALE.

$10 CASSIMERE SUITS—IMPORTED CLAY WORSTED COATS AND VESTS; REGULAR, LONG, STOUT, EXTRA SIZES; SOLD AT $15 AND $16.50 WHOLESALE.

$5 PANTS OF IMPORTED FABRICS, BLACK AND BLUE CHEVIOT COATS AND VESTS—WERE AT WHOLESALE $6, $7, $8.

$3.50 FINEST SHORT-TROUSER BOYS' SUITS, SIZES 4 TO 14. $6, $7, $8, $9, $10 VALUES.

$2 BAMBOO CLOTH—MOHAIR AND OTHER HOT-WEATHER COATS AND VESTS. NEWEST STYLES.

NO OUT-OF-TOWN ORDERS FILLED DURING THIS SALE, AS WE MUST PROTECT OUR WHOLESALE CUSTOMERS.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—Postmaster Dayton has been informed from San Francisco that the steamship Coptic arrived there Monday, June 24, with mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii, of the following dates: Hong Kong, May 28; Shanghai, May 30; Yokohama, June 7; Honolulu, June 17. Due to arrive in New-York the morning of June 29.

—The body of the man who jumped from a Twenty-third Street ferry-boat on the way to Williamsburg on June 19 was identified yesterday at the Morgue as that of Jacob Schummel, a cigarmaker, of 17 Garden Street, Brooklyn.

—Edwin H. Low has taken a cottage at Norton's Point, Coney Island. His place is known as "Low Meer." Mr. and Mrs. Bronson Howard are his guests. Mr. Howard will write his new play at "Low Meer."

—The well-known Boston advertising firm of C. H. Guild & Co. has greatly enlarged its establishment at 252 Washington Street, in that city, and is now better fitted than ever to take large advertising contracts.

—There will be music at Abingdon Square Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Rampone's Old Guard Band; and at East River Park to-morrow night at 8 o'clock by Boswald's Military Band.

—The thirtieth annual reunion and dinner of the Young Men's Christian Association Literary Society, Twenty-third Street Branch, was held last night at the Sturtevant House.

Brooklyn.

—Frank P. Sutton, accused of having robbed William Peper, a De Kalb Avenue oil merchant, of $200, was acquitted yesterday in the Kings County Court of Sessions, and was then handed over to the authorities of Matteawan, who want him for a Post Office burglary. Sutton was a companion of Charles Johnson, the desperado who escaped from the custody of United States Marshals several weeks ago.

—The hearing in the cases of President George F. Elliott of the Brooklyn Law Enforcement Society and Eugene V. Webster, counsel to the society, will be held to-day before Justice Walsh, in the Adams Street Police Court. They are accused of having criminally libelled the owners of houses which they allege are disorderly.

—Burglars robbed the hardware store of Thomas A. Christopher, at 143 and 145 Broadway, E. D., Monday night of $500 worth of cutlery and silverware. The burglary was committed in the glare of a big electric light. Capt. Short commands the precinct.

—A Coroner's jury yesterday decided that Joseph J. Lally of 128 Leonard Street, who fell from Merrill's toboggan slide at Coney Island, Sunday, was killed through his own carelessness, and exonerated the managers of the "slide" from blame.

Long Island.

—Puritan Council of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics has been organized at Southampton. The officers are: Junior Past Councilor—O. C. Gardner; Councilor—Dr. C. A. Jaggar; Vice Councilor—W. A. Corwith; Recording Secretary—Wilfred Vrooman; Assistant Recording Secretary—Anthony Wilde; Financial Secretary—L. E. Terry; Treasurer—H. F. Herrick; Conductor—John Duffy; Warden—Frederick Duryea; Inside Sentinel—N. C. Howell; Outside Sentinel—Charles Blackburn; Trustees—S. E. Ellsworth, H. A. Jaggar, and Edward P. White. The new council will be instituted by State Councilors on June 29.

—William Cassidy, foreman, and two laborers were arrested in Long Island City yesterday for attempting to set up some posts at the entrance of the Long Island Railroad yards, at Vernon Avenue and First Street. The men did not have a permit to open the street, it having been refused because the posts would block up a culvert running under the tracks. Cassidy was held in $500 bonds for trial by Justice Ingram.

—Freeport Lodge, No. 600, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, has elected these officers: Noble Grand—Joseph C. Hunt; Vice Grand—H. Asa Nichols; Secret

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The New-York Times.

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NAMED BY THE GOVERNOR

The New State Prison Commission Appointed Yesterday.

TO INVESTIGATE ANTHONY CLINCHY

Republican Feeling in Albany Quieted by the Appointment of a Penitentiary Superintendent.

ALBANY, June 25.—The new Constitution of the State directed that the general supervision of the State prisons be vested in a commission, and, under Chapter 1,026 of the laws of this year, it was provided that the commission consist of eight persons—one from each judicial district. Under the provisions of this law, Gov. Morton to-day appointed the following persons as State Commissioners of Prisons: Lispenard Stewart of New-York, for the First Judicial District; Charles J. Boyd of Middletown, Second District; Nelson Davenport of Troy, Third District; William R. Remington of Canton, Fourth District; John G. Dorrance of Camden, Fifth District; William J. Mantanye of Cortland, Sixth District; Mrs. John Davenport of Bath, Seventh District, and William H. Walker of Buffalo, Eighth District.

It is made the duty of the commission to visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors; to aid in securing the just, humane, and economic administration of all such institutions; to aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of such institutions, and to approve or reject plans for their construction or improvement; to investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the visitation of the commission and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management; to secure the best sanitary conditions of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates; to collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts, and expenditures of such institutions, the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and to ascertain and recommend such system of employing inmates as may, in the opinion of said commission, be for the best interest of the public, and not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution relating to the employment of prisoners.

The commission is to elect a secretary, at an annual salary of $3,000. The officers of the institutions subject to the commission's visitation are to make annual reports to the commission.

The orders of the commission are made enforceable by an order of the Supreme Court. The Commissioners shall receive as compensation the sum of $10 per day for each Commissioner for the time actually employed in attending regular meetings of the commission, not to exceed $500 per annum, as well as actual expenses.

Gov. Morton has appointed Severyn Bruyn Sharpe of Kingston as a Commissioner to take testimony in the charges made against Anthony Clinchy of New-York, the State Inspector of Gas Meters. The charges are based on a report made by a sub-committee of the Legislature, which last Winter investigated the administration of the affairs of the office. The charges have been denied by Mr. Clinchy, through his counsel, Congressman William L. Sulzer of New-York City. The Governor has requested Attorney General Hancock to appear before Commissioner Sharpe during the progress of the inquiry in behalf of the people. Mr. Clinchy receives a salary of $5,000, and is a Democrat. He has three Democratic deputies—one each at Buffalo, Brooklyn, and Albany—at a salary of $1,500 each.

Commissioner Sharpe called upon Gov. Morton to-day and received his commission and took the oath of office. He stated that he would proceed with the inquiry as soon as possible, but would first give counsel on both sides notice of the date on which he intends to proceed. Mr. Sharpe is a son of Gen. George H. Sharpe.

Gov. Morton will soon announce the appointment of the special commission authorized by the last Legislature to recommend at the next session changes in the method of legislation at present in vogue. The Governor has received many suggestions favoring the appointment of John G. Kenyon of Syracuse as one of the Commissioners. Mr. Kenyon has been clerk of the State Senate for a number of years.

Gov. Morton has appointed A. A. Morse and Elbert L. Torrance as United States Deposit Fund Commissioners for Essex County.

Chester F. Dearstyne, Republican, has been appointed Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary, to succeed James McIntyre, Democrat.

The appointment of Chester F. Dearstyne to be Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary by the Penitentiary Commission here to-day indicates a cessation of hostilities among Republicans in the county of Albany until after this Fall's election at least. The Penitentiary Commission consists of District Attorney Burlingame, County Clerk Walsh, and E. L. Barckley, a citizen member. The County Clerk resolutely refused to vote for any candidate for the position of Superintendent except himself. Mr. Burlingame last Fall was an anti-Barnes man, and Mr. Barckley, who has been appointed by the President of the Board of Supervisors to be the citizen member of the commission, has been rated as a friend of State Committeeman Barnes.

The action of the County Clerk necessitated a union of forces between the District Attorney and Mr. Barckley, which was accomplished by the appointment of Mr. Dearstyne. Mr. Dearstyne was warmly supported by the anti-Barnes element, Police Commissioner Walker, William H. Weaver, who was a candidate for State Committeeman against Mr. Barnes last Fall; Lucius B. Hoyt, and others of that faction of the party. It is understood that Mr. Barckley's action in voting for Mr. Dearstyne harmonizes these elements with the organization of the party, and that there will be no opposition to Mr. Barnes for the State Committee next Fall, in case he desires to be elected, from those who were in the thickest of the fight last year.

The knowing ones say that this new order of things in Albany County has been brought about by an earnest desire to unite on a Republican for Mayor in the Fall, all hands being convinced that Mayor Wilson will be relegated to the rear.

Gov. Morton left for Ellerslie this afternoon, where he will remain until next week.

An Injunction Refused.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Vice Chancellor Emery rendered a decision to-day in the case of the Edison United Phonograph Company of New-York against the United States Phonograph Company, whose works are in this city. He refused the injunction asked for by the former company to restrain the Newark company from exporting to Great Britain and Europe phonographs made in this country.

FUNERAL OF J. G. K. LAWRENCE

Many Members of the Coney Island Jockey Club Among the Mourners—Beautiful Floral Tributes.

Funeral service over the body of James G. K. Lawrence, President of the Coney Island Jockey Club, were held yesterday in Calvary Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. The Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church officiated, assisted by the Rev. Scott M. Cook.

Two beautiful floral pieces rested against the chancel rail. One was a pillow of roses sent by the National Horse Show Association, and the other was a wreath of orchids and lilies of the valley sent by the Coney Island Jockey Club.

The casket was a black cloth covered one, and a bed of orchids rested upon it. The usual Episcopal burial services were held. There were no pall bearers.

The church was filled by the friends of Mr. Lawrence. The chief mourners were Mrs. Lawrence, Miss Leroy, her sister, and Mrs. Irving Clark, a relative. Some of those present were William K. Vanderbilt, Pierre Lorillard, J. H. Bradford, Treasurer of the Coney Island Jockey Club; Cornelius Fellowes, Secretary of the Coney Island Jockey Club; Col. Lawrence Kip, acting President of the same club; Perry Belmont, J. W. Glendenning, J. F. Walcott, Frederic Bronson, J. F. Duer, Starter James Rowe, F. T. Clark, "Col." Simmons, Frank Hall, John M. Bowers, J. D. Hyde, R. M. Gallaway, William J. Glenn, Thomas H. Smith, Robert Pinkerton, P. P. Bickl, David Gideon, James Galway, De Lancey Kane, Reginal Reeves, H. M. Hitchcock, George W. Hawkins, John Manning, and Mrs. C. Fellowes, Mrs. R. C. Livingston, and Mrs. Dorval.

Pews were set apart for the members of the Coney Island Jockey Club, the Stewards of the club, and also for those of the Horse Show Association. The interment was in Woodlawn.

CASKET IN A NATIONAL FLAG.

Draping of Stars and Stripes at W. H. Schieffelin's Funeral.

The funeral of William Henry Schieffelin, who died last Friday at his home, 242 East Fifteenth Street, was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning from St. George's Church, in Stuyvesant Square. Services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. McVicker, assisted by the Rev. Dr. M. Quel of Bedford, N. Y.; the Rev. P. Nelson, and the Rev. Dr. Taft.

The casket was covered with the American flag, and upon it rested a large cross of white roses. It was borne by the Sexton's assistants from the home of Mr. Schieffelin through Stuyvesant Park to the church.

The honorary pall bearers walked in procession before it. They were Dr. J. Frederick Kernochan, James L. Beyer, the Rev. Dr. Henry Wilson, Benoni Lockwood, William F. Bridge, Edmund R. Robinson, William N. Clark, William S. Mersereau, Charles C. Dodge, Henry Howland, William L. Brown, and John McKesson.

The destroyers who were present were J. Pierpont Morgan, R. Fulton Cutting, J. Noble Sterns, William H. Betts, and William Foulke. There were also in the church the Rev. Dr. John Hall, William J. McLaughlin, Gen. Wager Swayne, John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Brown, W. A. Chapman, and Thomas Whittaker.

Nearly all Mr. Schieffelin's employes were in attendance at the funeral services, as well as delegations from the Seventh Regiment Veterans, National Druggists' Association, and Loyal Legion.

The cross on the casket was the only floral piece in the church, but the house was nearly filled with flowers. The interment was at Bedford, N. Y.

RIGHTS OF THE OWNERS OF PRESERVES

Clarence M. Roof's Case in the Catskills Creates a Precedent.

Clarence M. Roof, an importer, of 106 Reade Street, has just been victorious in a case for false arrest brought against him whereby the rights of owners of fish preserves in this State are defined.

Mr. Roof explained the case to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon.

"In the Township of Denning, in the Catskills, sixteen miles from Big Indian, I own a wild tract of land comprising about 2,700 acres, called the Wintoon Preserve," he said. "A trout stream runs for seven miles through my land, and I keep two watchmen to guard against poachers. Three poachers—Walter Keator, Elmer Stahl, and Willis Beadle—were caught, in June, 1892, fishing in my stream. They were arrested and arraigned before Judge Coon, in Saugerties. They were tried under Section 246 of the Game Laws, but, owing to insufficient evidence, were not convicted.

"In turn they each sued me for $5,000 for false arrest. The case came up June 12 at Kingston, before Judge Edwards, and the plaintiffs were non-suited on the ground that they were not improperly apprehended, and that malice on my part had not been proved.

"This case is important, in that it establishes the rights of owners of preserves. The Wintoon Preserve is a wild and lawless section of the Catskills, where the local inhabitants have little respect for the rights of property. Why, my life has more than once been threatened, and the barn of one of my chief witnesses was burned down just after the decision in my favor."

BIG BLAZE OF TAR AND KEROSENE

With a Perfect Hand Extinguisher It Was Conquered Without Trouble.

An exhibition of The Perfect Hand Fire Extinguisher was given in front of Pier 42, North River, yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock.

A box 12 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 3 feet deep, was coated inside with two gallons of pine tar and one gallon of kerosene oil, and then lighted. Two more gallons of kerosene oil were poured on this, and made a furious fire, that was allowed to burn several minutes, after which it was extinguished in five seconds by squirting one-half the contents of a Perfect Hand Fire Extinguisher on it.

Just after the fire had been started, it was seen by the nearest engine company, who thought the pier was on fire, and came tearing down the street. Before they reached the pier, Mr. Hall, the Superintendent of the Perfect Hand Fire Extinguisher Company had stepped up and extinguished the blaze.

The advantage of these extinguishers is that the chemical fluid can be quickly thrown on the fire at a distance of twenty-five feet or more. When the liquid comes in contact with the flame, it generates 1,200 times its bulk of gas. The machine is convenient to handle, being a syringe 12 inches long and 2⅝ inches in diameter. It can be applied in four seconds.

The Dock Department, having seen several fires subdued by the extinguisher, were convinced of their practical value, and now have a number of the extinguishers on hand to handle fires before they become dangerous.

The Chicago Evening Mail Sold.

CHICAGO, June 25.—The Chicago Evening Mail was sold yesterday afternoon to George G. Booth of Detroit, who assumed immediate control. Mr. Booth is General Manager of The Detroit News and principal owner of The Evening Press of Grand Rapids, Mich. He will have associated with him W. H. Turner of Grand Rapids, who will have the general management of both The Mail and The Evening Press. The Mail receives the full United Press report, and, under the control of its new owner, who has demonstrated his abilities in the line of newspaper building, it bids fair to broaden into a formidable rival of the great newspapers of the country.

A Telephone Company's Officers.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—The representatives of the National Independent Telephone Company of the United States to-day elected J. A. Kelyn, Chicago, President; J. R. Johnson, Baltimore, First Vice President; S. J. Turnbridge, Utica, Second Vice President; S. S. Wallace, New-York, Third Vice President; J. G. Ihmsen, Pittsburg, Fourth Vice President; L. Levy, Cincinnati, Fifth Vice President; Paul Bossart, Minneapolis Secretary; P. C. Burns, Kokomo, Ind., Treasurer. The President and Vice Presidents constitute the Executive Committee. At this afternoon's session twenty directors were appointed.

NIGHT SCHOOLS WASTEFUL

Mayor Schieren, Brooklyn, Objects to Spending Money for Them.

MR. PALMER WANTS NO HIGH SCHOOLS

Board of Education Requisitions Cut—The Mayor Talks of Teachers Plotting to Raise Their Salaries.

Mayor Schieren and City Controller Palmer of Brooklyn, at a meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Estimate yesterday, made an attack upon the public school estimates submitted by the Board of Education for the coming year.

Mayor Schieren declared that Brooklyn school teachers are paid altogether too much for their services, and Controller Palmer said he thought the Boys' and Girls' High Schools should be abolished. The expense incurred in maintaining those two institutions, he said, would support three grammar schools.

The net result of the discussion was the reduction of the school appropriations from $2,319,833 to $1,874,833.

The Board of Education asked for $45,000 for evening schools, but Mayor Schieren said $20,000 was enough "to waste" on them, and the reduction was made.

At the opening of the session, Controller Palmer suggested that Assistant Superintendent Ward be summoned before the board to explain some things which he had written in an open letter, recently published.

"I pay no attention whatever to newspaper articles," said Mayor Schieren. "If I did, I would be in hot water all the time."

Mayor Schieren then took up the question of appropriations for the Board of Education, and said the board wanted too much money. He said he had lately investigated public school affairs, and found that the seventy-one teachers in the Girls' High School received salaries aggregating $102,050, and the thirty-four teachers in the Boys' High School were paid $67,250.

"I was told by a gentleman well up in educational matters," continued Mayor Schieren, "that we pay higher salaries than any other city, and even higher salaries than are paid in private schools."

"I am in favor of wiping out the high schools," said Controller Palmer. "The money spent on them would support three grammar schools."

Controller Palmer moved that the total item for the two high schools and the Manual Training School be reduced from $187,250 to $150,000. An item of $45,000 for "anticipated salaries" was cut out altogether. This left $81,000 for salaries of teachers in the Girls' High School, $54,000 for Boys' High School teachers, and $15,000 for the Manual Training School.

"I am afraid," said City Auditor Sutton, "that the effect of this action will be to reduce the number of teachers instead of salaries."

It was agreed to hear President Swanstrom of the Board of Education on the subject.

The next item attacked was $45,000 for evening schools. This was cut to $20,000.

"I think that is all we ought to waste on that," said Mayor Schieren.

An item for $142,000 for text books and school apparatus was chopped down to $110,000.

County Treasurer Adams said that at one time the Board of Education had more money in its treasury than the city, from the sale of old school buildings and sites, and he would like to know what became of it all.

The board reconsidered its action of several days ago in reducing the appropriation for new school sites from $125,000 to $50,000, and increased the amount to $60,000, with the provision that the money was to be expended for grammar, intermediate, and primary schools only. This was done to prevent the purchase of sixteen lots adjoining the Girls' High School, which was contemplated by the Board of Education. Mayor Schieren declared there were not enough primary schools in the city, because teachers manipulated affairs so that primary schools were raised to the intermediate grade, which resulted in an increase of their own salaries.

Aldermen Guilfoyle, Leich, Walsh, and Jahn appeared at the meeting of the board, and argued against the transfer of the wells, pumps, and crosswalks account from the Aldermanic Board to the Department of City Works. They threatened that if the transfer was made the Aldermen would reduce other estimates sent to them for confirmation.

"All right, gentlemen," said Mayor Schieren, "you will save us a lot of trouble if you do."

The matter was not acted upon.

THE ARCHBISHOP LAYS A CORNERSTONE

A Convent Chapel at White Plains Is Started with Magnificent Ceremony.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 25.—The cornerstone of the Chapel of the Divine Compassion, at the Convent of Our Lady of Good Counsel, in Broadway, was laid this morning by Archbishop Corrigan. A full description, with picture of this pretty little chapel, which is being erected by the Sisters of the Divine Compassion to the memory of the founder of this order—Mgr. Preston—appeared in The New-York Times of last Sunday.

The exercises opened this morning with the confirming of a large class at the Nazareth House, close at hand, at which time the Archbishop delivered a short address.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor, rector of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, in New-York, who selected his text from St. Matthew v., "The Sermon on the Mount." He said he hoped to see all denominations working together in such charitable creations as the chapel, and that edifices of this kind would be the grandest monuments to true Christian endeavor and advanced civilization.

Among those present were Mgr. J. M. Farley, Vicar General; J. N. Connolly, secretary to the Archbishop; the Rev. John Edwards of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, New-York; the Rev. John Hughes, O. S. P.; the Rev. Thomas Lynch of St. Teresa's Church, New-York; the Rev. John Rampini, the Rev. David Dwyer of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, New-York; the Rev. Peter Guinevan of St. Michael's Church, New-York; the Rev. James P. O'Brien of St. Patrick's Church, New-York, and the Rev. Father Salter of Tuckahoe.

Col. Runkel Sentenced.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Judge Biddle in the Quarter Session Court to-day sentenced Col. William M. Runkle, who last week pleaded guilty to assaulting Col. A. Loudon Snowden, ex-Minister to Greece and Roumania, and also ex-Minister to Spain, to three months' imprisonment in the county prison. Col. Runkle publicly assaulted Col. Snowden because of a fancied wrong done him by that gentleman in connection with his (Runkle's) retirement from the Philadelphia Mint a score of years ago. The ex-Minister sent a letter to the Court asking that clemency be extended to his assailant.

Fourth-class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Fourth-class Postmasters were to-day appointed as follows: William Jones, Edicks; C. H. Beech, East Masonville; J. W. Miller, Jr., Sacaganda Park. All in New-York State.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS TO BE REMOVED

Mayor Strong's Reason for Displacing the ex-Congressman Is that He Is a Tammany Sachem.

It looked very much yesterday as if Mayor Strong had again made up his mind to turn Amos J. Cummings out as a Commissioner of the Board of Electrical Control, and that he would appoint to succeed him Thomas L. Hamilton of the old Thirteenth Assembly District, who is one of the most popular young Republicans in the city and who has for years been the closest political ally of Fred S. Gibbs.

The main reason that Mayor Strong gives for his desire to remove Mr. Cummings is that he has recently become a Sachem of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order. It is interesting to note in connection with the probable removal of Mr. Cummings because he is a Sachem of the Tammany Society, that Fred S. Gibbs, who is the political backer of Thomas L. Hamilton, has been a member of the Tammany Society for twenty years at least. Years ago Mr. Gibbs and many other Republicans joined it as a benevolent organization, and they are still members of it.

It is possible that Mr. Hamilton will be sworn in as a Commissioner of the Board of Electrical Control to-day or to-morrow. He was in the Mayor's office yesterday.

Henry L. Stoddard, a newspaper man, was a candidate for Mr. Cummings's place, but yesterday the Mayor appointed him a Commissioner of the Park Avenue Improvements. The salary of the place is $10 for each day when actually employed. A Commissioner of Electrical Control gets $5,000 per year.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed two more women School Inspectors. The appointees are Mrs. Anna W. Brown and Mrs. H. Dorothy Beach.

Mrs. Brown lives on Wolf Street, High Bridge. She is the wife of C. Hilton Brown. She succeeds Francis L. Donlon, removed. She was assigned to the Eighth School District. Mrs. Brown has always taken a deep interest in educational work.

Mrs. Beach is the wife of Homer Beach. She lives at 38 Charlton Street. Gilbert J. Holden was removed to make way for her. She was assigned to the First School District. Mrs. Beach was formerly a school teacher.

YESTERDAY'S ARRIVALS AT NEWPORT

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt Make a Brief Visit.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt were here to-day on a flying visit. They arrived at 2 o'clock, and returned to New-York to-night. The family will come up early next week for the Summer.

Gen. J. Watts Kearney of New-York has rented the George Tiffany villa, Narragansett Avenue, for the season.

Guests arriving at the cottages from New-York to-night include: Winfield S. Hoyt, visiting Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Miss Lillian Tyler, visiting Mrs. A. Livingston Mason; Miss Dow of Wolfborough, N. H., visiting Mrs. A. A. Low; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler of Baltimore, visiting Ross R. Winans.

Other arrivals to-day were Charles M. Oelrichs, Prescott Lawrence, and Miss Evelyn Burden, returning from New-York; Dr. Mary Vedder, John Pennington, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Clapp, Dr. Emory Holman, Mrs. H. P. Kingsland, Miss Harriet H. Leland, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Voorhees, W. G. Pope, Percy Thomas, New-York; Fred. Lutkin, James G. Dawson, Dr. and Mrs. T. C. Royal, Ballston, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George C. Connett, Morristown, N. J.; Mrs. Charles L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin A. Ryerson, Chicago; W. J. Wood, Hartford.

It is reported here that Mrs. Alva Vanderbilt has decided to give a ball Monday evening, July 15, at Marble House, to introduce her daughter, Miss Consuela Vanderbilt.

J. G. Ford of the English Legation, Holli H. Hunnewell, and John S. Tooker registered at the Casino to-day.

Miss Hannah Heyward of New-York and Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell of Wellesley arrived at their cottages to-day for the season.

Mrs. W. W. Sherman and Center Hitchcock entertained at dinner to-night. Mr. Hitchcock's was a stag party.

Mrs. E. H. Alexander of New-York arrived at her cottage in Conanicut to-day for the season. Other arrivals at Conanicut were Mrs. Charles H. Ingalls, Miss Gertrude Ingalls, Brooklyn; Mrs. R. Macintire, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Wellington J. Adams, Clifford J. Adams, Florence B. Adams, Germantown.

CHICAGO'S PUBLIC SPIRIT NOT MANIFEST

A Temporary Post Office Building May Not Be Erected.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Chicago may not, after all, have a temporary public building.

A long letter was addressed to the Mayor of that city to-night by Acting Secretary Wike of the Treasury, in which the difficulties confronting the Treasury are pointed out. It was stated that bids for the erection and completion of the temporary Post Office building in Chicago, which were opened June 8, have not yet been acted upon, and it is not certain when the contract will be awarded.

The site tendered by the City of Chicago for the temporary Post Office building is a part of Fort Dearborn Park. The consent of the owners of the lots abutting on the site is necessary before the building can be commenced. The consent of all of such owners has not yet been obtained. The responsibility for the unfortunate delay in awarding the contract and beginning the building rests on the property holders referred to. The Treasury Department has exhausted all reasonable effort to secure such consent.

Under the act of Congress providing for the erection of the building, the department is without authority to incur any expense in connection with the acquisition of the site, which was promised to be tendered by the City of Chicago, free of expense. In February last, the city tendered the lake front site, but failed to obtain the formal consent of the lot owners. As far back as March 7, the department wrote to the city authorities, requesting proper evidence of title to the lake front site. In April a special agent of the department was sent to Chicago for the purpose of urging prompt action in the matter, and it was then understood that evidences of the consent of the lot owners would be obtained and forwarded at once, with the view of securing the necessary action during the months of April and May. Not until June 20 were any evidences of the required consent received by the department. These evidences are unsatisfactory.

The department to-day forwarded a communication to the Mayor, informing him that the views of the department had not yet been met, and that all action with regard to awarding the contract must necessarily be postponed, until sufficient evidence is furnished to justify the department in proceeding with the erection of a building on the lake front site.

Money for Five Points Mission.

The Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry have received permission from Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court to mortgage the property in Worth Street for $100,000 to the Bowery Savings Bank.

The money to be received is to be used in the erection of a new building on the property, the foundations of which are now being laid, for the accommodation of at least 500 children.

The proposed building will have bathrooms, laundry, chapel, schoolrooms, manual training-rooms, dormitories, and a roof playroom capable of being used either in the Summer or Winter. It is expected that the amount of the mortgage will be paid off at an early day by voluntary contributions.

Church to Adjust Its Finances.

The Roman Catholic Church of the Assumption is going to re-organize its finances.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court has granted permission to the church, which is situated on Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, to mortgage its real estate for $100,000. The purpose of this is to wipe out an existing mortgage of $80,000 and to meet a floating indebtedness of about $20,000.

LAMPS ON ALL VEHICLES

Everything on Wheels Put on an Equality with Bicycles.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN SO ORDERS

Conference Will Be Held by Those Interested in the King's Bridge Road Franchise—Other Public Business.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, the report of the Committee on County Affairs, recommending that passenger vehicles be compelled to carry lighted lamps, was adopted.

Some carriage manufacturers and livery-stable keepers had made strenuous objections at the several public hearings on the subject. But the bicycle riders supported the ordinance. Alderman Burke yesterday tried to have the resolution amended so that light wagons would be excluded, but Alderman Olcott came to the rescue and said that the public safety would be increased by not excluding light wagons, and the amendment was voted down. The vote on the adoption of the report stood 18 to 12.

The Law Committee reported that at a conference with Mayor Strong regarding the franchise to run over the King's Bridge Road, which the Third Avenue Company and the Metropolitan Traction Company were after, the Mayor suggested that the committee arrange a meeting between the counsel of the rival corporations, in which Corporation Counsel Scott should participate. The suggestion was adopted, and the committee is arranging the conference. Each company will be asked to draw its application, that all will be placed on an equal footing when the franchise is put up at public auction.

The Committee on Legislation reported that it had learned through the public press that the Mayor had vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature empowering it to investigate city departments. The mentioning of the source of information was meant to reflect on the Mayor for having failed to notify the committee of his action. The members of the committee felt very much aggrieved over the veto of the Mayor, and called attention to the fact that the bill passed the Legislature without a dissenting vote, and that at the public hearing on it before the Mayor no one opposed it.

The report stated that the members of the committee had received what they considered assurances from the Mayor before the bill was introduced that he would sign it, and that they were unprepared to have him veto it. The chief reason that had been urged against its approval was that the Aldermen might use it as a club to gain political patronage. The report said that no matter why investigations were undertaken, they were a good thing. In conclusion, the Law Committee was asked to prepare a similar bill for introduction when the Legislature meets again. The new bill will provide that the Mayor must give his consent, aid in case of his failure to do so, an investigation can be taken over his veto by a three-quarters vote. If the bill becomes a law, even the Commissioners of Accounts can be investigated by the Aldermen.

The report was laid over, on the motion of Alderman Hall. A petition was received from the residents of the north side asking the board not to grant the franchise that the People's Traction Company had applied for. It was ordered on file.

A brief note of acknowledgment was read from the widow of Secretary of State Gresham thanking the Aldermen for their resolutions of regret.

A communication from the Department of Public Works, stating that the streets surrounding Bellevue Hospital should be paved was ordered on file. The Committee on County Affairs reported in favor of letting the employment bureau of the Department of Street Cleaning have the second floor of the building at the northeast corner of City Hall Park. It was ordered on file.

Alderman Olcott tried to have the resolution that he introduced some time ago to open One Hundred and Eighth Street, from Columbus to Manhattan Avenue, passed. Lion Park runs from One Hundred and Seventh Street to One Hundred and Ninth Street, and the opening of the street is intended to put an end to the park, which the residents in the neighborhood have long complained of as a nuisance. The Democratic Aldermen resisted the attempt to pass the resolution unless Alderman Olcott would agree to postpone the time of opening until Nov. 1. The Alderman reluctantly did so, and the resolution was passed.

Alderman Lantry got through a resolution permitting cabdrivers to stand on the curb before the Grand Central Station and solicit passengers until five minutes before the arrival of trains.

Alderman Ware introduced an ordinance giving to the Department of Buildings the supervision of the pulling down of old buildings. The matter was referred to the Law Committtee.

The Board of Aldermen will meet next Monday to receive the assessment rolls upon which the tax rate will be fixed in September. It is now estimated that the tax rate this year will be 1.85, or six points higher than it was last year.

Fortune for Change of Name.

The Jennie Clarkson Baptist Orphanage has been granted permission by Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court to change its name to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

The Orphanage was originated by William R. Clarkson as a memorial to his daughter Jennie. He died on March 16 last, and under the provisions of his will left the residue of his estate, after the life estate granted to his widow, Annie E. Clarkson, and his sister, Mary V. Ayres, to the orphanage upon condition that the name should be changed to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children.

In order that the orphanage may receive the fortune of Mr. Clarkson the name of the institution has been changed.

Elocutionists in Session.

BOSTON, June 25.—At the second day's session of the annual meeting of the National Association of Elocutionists there was a large attendance. President F. F. Mackey of New-York presided. The report on terminology was made in two parts through papers submitted by Miss Caroline B. Le Row of New-York on "Elocution," and by Arthur E. Phillips of Chicago on "Speech."

Addresses were also made by the Rev. Francis Thayer Russell, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Curry, Mr. Southwick, and Robert I. Fulton.

A Pumping Plant at the Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Commodore Matthews, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, has completed specifications for a new pumping plant of increased capacity for the granite dry dock at the New-York Navy Yard, to cost about $40,000, which is the amount appropriated by Congress for the improvement, and will advertise in a few days for proposals on the work. The new plant will be installed without interference with the use of the dock, and when completed will reduce considerably the time now consumed in docking warships.

Johannis.

"King of Natural Table Water"

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported.

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

ARMY GUNS TO BE PRODUCED

The First Rifle of the One-Hundred-Gun Contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company Nearly Ready.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Information has been received by the Army Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, that the first or type rifle of the one-hundred-gun-contract, made with the Bethlehem Iron Company, in 1891, by direction of Congress, will be completed and delivered during the current month, and that the others rifles of this (8-inch) calibre, and also the type guns of the 10-inch and 12-inch calibre, are well on toward completion, and will soon be delivered.

The contract with the Bethlehem Iron Company for twenty-five 8-inch, fifty 10-inch, and twenty-five 12-inch high power modern seacoast rifles amounted to nearly $3,500,000, and was awarded to this firm, which, in order to carry out the conditions of the contract, have expended nearly $1,000,000 in enlarging its plant. The object of Congress in providing for this contract was that there should be established in this country some private plant capable of turning out high power seacoast rifles of the modern type, in addition to the army gun factory at Watervliet Arsenal. The contractors were permitted to build the guns upon any model, provided the guns did not exceed certain well defined weights and dimensions, and provided also that they would withstand the same trials prescribed for the test of the Ordnance Department rifles. The contractors adopted the same type as the Ordnance Department model, and the test of their type 8-inch rifle will soon be conducted at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground.

Although the attempt to fire 230 pounds of high explosive Emmensite from an old 15-inch gun resulted in the destruction of the gun by the premature explosion of this high explosive last month the Board has, nevertheless, decided to continue experiments with this explosive, for the reason that it is the most promising high explosive thus far tested by the Government, and the charge, (230 pounds,) which resulted in the destruction of the old 15-inch gun used was more than double that which would be likely ever to be used in military operations; and, furthermore, it appears that the shell containing the large charge referred to was not in a condition favorable to the successful firing of the explosive.

To the list of large calibre, (12 centimeter,) rapid-fire guns now undergoing test at Sandy Hook by the Government is soon to be added a 4-inch Driggs-Schroeder gun. The guns now being tested are the Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, and Seabury. The original number of these guns was five, but the bursting of the Hotchkiss 4.72-inch gun resulting in the death of Lieut. Fremont P. Peck of the Ordnance Department has prevented further test of that gun. The selection of a gun of this class, therefore, will be reduced to the Canet, Schneider, Armstrong, Seabury, and Driggs-Schroeder, the latter two being of American design and manufacture.

THE NEW-YORK PRESS ASSOCIATION

It Has Reached Saratoga on Its Way to Lake George.

ALBANY, June 25.—About seventy-five editors and their families assembled in the Kenmore to-day to attend the thirty-ninth annual convention, at Lake George, of the New-York Press Association. As each new arrival entered the main corridor of the hotel, he was cordially greeted, and there was handshake after handshake all around. The editors gathered in groups of four or five, and peals of laughter followed each other in succession from every part of the room.

Toward noon all present took the trolley cars, and were carried to Washington Park.

At the Casino, Mayor Wilson delivered an address of welcome, which was responded to by President Sleicher. Refreshments were served in the Casino. The party later visited the Capitol, and each member paid his respects to the Governor.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 25.—The New-York State Press Association, of which John A. Sleicher of New-York City is President, is making a brief visit. The 235 excursionists, including ladies, arrived at the Grand Union Hotel this afternoon, and will remain until to-morrow noon, when they will leave for Lake George. In the hotel ballroom to-night, Village President Charles H. Sturges, in an address of welcome, extended to the party the freedom of the town. President Sleicher responded. Dancing followed, and was continued until after midnight.

Made the Coin, but Did Not Pass It.

ROME, N. Y., June 25.—Alanson C. Mott of Canastota, under arrest for counterfeiting United States silver coins, is in jail here awaiting examination before United States Commissioner Rowland. In an interview to-day Mott confesses to having made the counterfeit pieces, but stoutly maintains that he never passed any of them. He is seventy-three years old.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

THE END OF ROSEBERY.—He resigns the Premiership of Great Britain.

PROSPERITY THE CURE.—Free silver ideas being driven out by business improvement.

NORTH SEA CANAL OPENED.—The great ceremonies participated in by many fleets.

COLUMBIA OARSMEN WIN.—Beat Cornell's crew by half a dozen lengths in the college race.

NOTHING AT ALL TO SAY.—The Republican League Convention maintaining a masterful silence.

THE SOUTH IS LEARNING.—Atlanta's Exposition proving a double educator.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EXCITING WEEK.—Campbell-Bannerman's defeat, Cromwell statue, and Gladstone.

PLATT WOULD FAVOR REED.—But he thinks he could honestly work for Harrison.

CAPT. HOWGATE IS GUILTY.—Convicted of forgery and falsification of accounts.

MORA CLAIM UNHAMPERED.—The Government regards it as standing strictly alone.

ASSAILS WARNER MILLER.—Senator Coggeshall answers the letter of his enemy.

A GREAT KANSAS ORCHARD.—Nearly 1,600 acres devoted to apple trees.

QUARTER-ACRE FARMING.—Practical results of this method of helping the city poor.

SEAL HUNTING IN ALASKA.—History of the growth of this important industry.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: Curing of Hay, by Henry Stewart; Diseases of Poultry; Farm Experiences, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

Copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at THE TIMES Publication Office.

Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,289 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

Single Copies.....3 Cents
Per Year.....$1.00

NEW DARTMOUTH MUSEUM

Laying the Cornerstone in Hanover, N. H., Yesterday.

PROF. ALBERT S. BICKMORE'S ADDRESS

An Exhaustive Review of the Entire Subject of the Influence of Museums on a Modern Education.

HANOVER, N. H., June 25.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Dartmouth College elected the following officers to-day: President—Congressman S. W. McCall, '74, of Winchester, Mass.; Vice President—Prof. C. F. Richardson, Hanover, N. H.; Secretary—Prof. T. W. D. Worthan, Hanover, N. H.; Treasurer—Prof. F. P. Emery, Hanover, N. H.; Auditor—Charles P. Chase. The Treasurer of the college—A. K. Hamilton, '63, of Milwaukee, Wis.—and H. H. Hilton, '90, were elected honorary members.

At 10 o'clock this morning the exercises attending the laying of the cornerstone of Butterfield Museum were begun. The laying of the stone was followed by an address in the college church by Prof. Albert S. Bickmore, Ph. D., of the American Museum of Natural History in New-York City, on the subject, "Place in Modern Education of the Natural Sciences and Their Museums." Prof. Bickmore's address was an exhaustive review of his subject, and greatly interested the large audience which listened to it.

Following is the address of

universal exposition to this day. The great financial success of this fair enabled its managers to purchase with the surplus a large area on what was then the outer borders of London. This land, now of enormous value, has become the centre of culture of the British Empire, and of a whole group of museums and other noble institutions for the promotion of science and art. The wise and generous spirit of Prince Albert has been continued in the administrations of his successors. Collections from these museums have been loaned far and wide, and generous grants of money made in all parts of the kingdom to teachers whose pupils have proved, by an official examination, that they studied under able instructors; and this system has been steadily carried on until, as a natural and inevitable result, from this and kindred causes, has arisen a universal thirst for more knowledge in every class of the English people. And now we find them as a nation preparing to enter upon a new and advanced stage of competition with the learned and the skilful of all the world. In this grand advance the museums, great and small, national and provincial, have formed an important and popular feature, and their potent influence for good is increasing every hour.

The Japan and China War.

If we extend our survey of the changes wrought by modern education, and journey from the coasts of Europe to the remotest borders of Asia, and there review the war in which two great branches of the Mongolian race have lately been struggling for the mastery, we shall be even more impressed with the power to be derived from the latest methods of imparting instruction. We behold Japan, with forty millions, subjugating China with four hundred millions. When this war broke out, only a few months ago, everybody predicted that, while Japan would probably succeed at first, yet she would ultimately be overwhelmed by the unexpended myriads that could be arrayed against her. But how different has been the result! By educating her people, especially in the natural sciences, Japan has now become the prominent power in the Oriental world, a position she is sure to maintain for many generations to come. The rapidity with which this Asiatic race has developed may be realized from the fact that when I visited that land, the most charming land in the world, twenty-seven years ago, I could only visit the capital upon the personal invitation of our American Minister, and with the special condition that I would not venture into the streets of the city without giving my host due notice, that he might furnish me with a constant body guard, for even then the Empire of the Rising Sun still remained almost as hostile to progress as when Commodore Perry landed on its shores in 1854. Yet that land was beginning to awake from her sleep of the centuries, for they showed me, on the borders of the Bay of Yedo, near Yokohama, a crude quarrylike excavation, without any buildings, and there they said that they hoped to have in due time a navy yard and dry dock, where they could build and repair such war vessels as the Western nations were sending to their shores.

Not three decades have passed and to-day her fleet is one of the most effectively equipped on any sea, and Japan is the undisputed mistress of the Northern Pacific Ocean. What system of education has caused this truly marvelous transformation—a change greater in the last thirty years than in the previous thirty centuries. It has been one in which the sciences have borne a conspicuous part, and the natural resources of the empire have been displayed with a lavish expenditure, but with a taste and skill which have caused the Japanese exhibits in all the world's fairs to be thronged with visitors. You have seen their displays in nearly every department of the Columbian Exposition, especially in the Manufactures Building, and you will recall how favorably they compared with those of England, France, and Germany, while the Celestial Empire failed to make as interesting an exhibition as the little Kingdom of Siam. The exhibits of Japan and China at Chicago bore the same relation as has since been shown of their prowess and skill in war, and unfailingly indicated who would be the victor. Thus we find in Europe amid all our own advancement, and even in Asia amid that of the stolid Mongolians, there has dawned a new era of culture, which has in it promises of an abundant blessing for the whole human family.

American System of Teaching.

While thus witnessing such advances in knowledge and power by European and Oriental nations, the question is renewed, "What are we doing to improve the education of our people in this new world?"

Our American system of instruction may thus be rapidly summarized. First and lowest is the kindergarten, which may be regarded as still in its experimental stage, but which is certainly destined to become one of our most effective methods of mental training. Next come the public schools, supported by taxation, with their primary and grammar grades, and the high schools and private academies. Above these are the colleges, with their ever-increasing series of elective studies; and then the universities, with their special schools of science, medicine, law, and theology; and finally, the great post-graduate institutions, composed of entirely distinct corporations for the creation of great museums of science and art, and the accumulation of exhaustive libraries.

As nearly as it is possible to ascertain we have been expending twice as much per individual for public education in England, and as the increases her grants for that purpose, our provision must be enlarged in the same ratio, and especially ought we to introduce the latest and most improved methods for imparting instruction.

The National Educational Association, at its meeting at Saratoga in 1892, appointed a committee, with President Eliot at its head, to suggest improvements in the studies of our secondary schools, and in its report it gives it as its opinion that "the study of both plants and animals should begin in the lowest grade, or even in the kindergarten, and that such studies, with geography subsequently added, ought to count in an examination for college." Indeed, we find the latter study already in the curriculum of Harvard University. In 1882, just ten years before President Eliot's committee was appointed, we began to seek to render our Museum of Natural History in New-York City an aid to the instruction given in our public schools, by placing in each of them a small cabinet of the rocks, corals, shells, insects, and birds of our own country. We also organized for the teachers a series of illustrated lectures, describing the collections exhibited in our halls and picturing the regions from which they came. Our first audience consisted of twenty-five teachers and three officers of our Board of Education. Last year, under the auspices of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, we spoke directly at the museum, and indirectly by the repetition of our lectures elsewhere, to 108,000 of our educators and other citizens, and now, through a valuable appropriation by the Legislature, our visual instruction will be repeated in the public schools of every city in our State, and in all the villages having a population of 5,000 and upward, and during the coming year we shall reach 800,000 pupils, besides large audiences of adults on the public holidays. The measure of success that has attended our labors has been largely due, first, to our belief that it is the duty and the privilege of every educational institution of every grade to try to render a distinct benefit to each class of the citizens, wherever it may be located, and, secondly, to the illustrative method employed based on the maxim that "the eye is the royal avenue to the mind."

To the question, what kind of a collection in natural history should be desired for each of these grades of instruction, we would reply that it should exactly correspond to the curriculum of study adopted by that grade. A college museum should possess a full series of the animals, plants, and minerals of the State in which it is situated, with typical specimens of the orders of these natural kingdoms from other States and other continents; and also a library that will enable its teachers to keep up with the general progress in their departments. Even this simple plan may be made to absorb more money than most of our colleges are likely to acquire for such purposes during many generations on account of the unfortunate tendency in these times for many a friend of education to found a new institution which may bear his name.

In this presence I hardly need to add that every student should be encouraged to improve his leisure hours in making long walks through all the region surrounding his place of study in order to make his own observations and his own deductions upon the physical geography and geology of the places visited. His vacations may in this way become quite as important as the same length of term time. If during these travels he will gather minerals, fossils, or make a small cabinet of botanical specimens or insects, he will not only gain important information, but will have discovered the true mode of gaining by healthy exercise in the open air that relaxation which is a necessary condition to the best results in the recitation room; and whatever may be his subsequent occupation, thankful indeed will he be that commenced so early to learn how to forget overwhelming cares of a busy life and that therefore he is able once more to commune with nature as restfully as he did in his college days.

Museums as Educators.

A university which has courses of post-graduate studies added to its college curriculum may follow the same plan, and also provide the means for original research along those lines in which its professors may be eminent authorities. However, experience has taught us that when one enthusiastic instructor dies and another takes his place, the new occupant of the professorial chair usually has already given his leisure time to some one of the thousand groups of the animal kingdom entirely different from those studied by his predecessor, and the books and specimens he finds already gathered will prove of little value to him for the pursuit of his own favorite branch of our science. A museum of natural history developed by a distinct corporation may advance education in two different ways—firstly, by the exhibitions of its collections and by illustrated lectures; and secondly, by securing such exhaustive series of specimens and the books treating of them as to render it possible for original research to be carried on in many or most of the orders of the animal kingdom. Such organizations could favorably utilize an unlimited amount of funds, and even partly to fulfill their mission must absorb enormous sums. They can, therefore, only be created in our great and wealthy cities, and in them only by a happy and enthusiastic co-operation of private and Municipal Governments, supplemented by large gifts from their wealthiest and most generous citizens. Our museum in Central Park is becoming such an institution for instruction and investigation. The city has provided a site of eighteen acres and $2,500,000 for that part of the structure already erected and under contract. Our specimens and books, the gifts of private citizens, amount to about $2,000,000 more, and yet we have completed less than one-fifth of our proposed edifice. The Art Museum has even a larger property and as comprehensive a plan, and now the Lenox and Astor Libraries, and the Tilden gift are happily united, and together form a third stone in the arch of this central university for the highest culture. So that, while we visit London to admire the group of noble institutions at South Kensington, we are at the same time founding in our new land a similar series on a greater scale and erecting buildings and accumulating collections at a rate not witnessed on the other side of the sea; but the extensive ground plan upon which we are building the Museum of Natural History embodies the views of the late Sir Richard Owen, the ablest investigator in our science of the present century.

In such a museum the specimens of minerals, rocks, and even fossils may be nearly perfect in themselves or fairly representative of the formations from which they were taken, but it should be remembered that in the usual mode of exhibition of animals and plants we necessarily lose the charm of their environment. Thus the song thrush, which in life fills these northern valleys with the magical music of its liquid notes, when mounted and placed in a case is not only mute but uninteresting. The humming birds, in all their array of brilliant gems, to be known, must be seen alive, darting to and fro amid the fragrant and richly-colored flowers which supply their food in the tropical lands where the stately palm trees wave their graceful fronds. The albatross, as usually mounted, with its wings tamely folded, hardly suggests the noble bird that skims gleefully over the crests of mountainous waves, while the storms are raging in the "Roaring Forties" of the southern ocean. The chamois can only be appreciated when it is seen aloft on some projecting crag of the Alps, and the Rocky Mountain goat when, after long climbing, we find it surrounded by the splintered peaks of the Selkirks high up on the borders of eternal ice.

To remedy these defects such a progressive thinker as Sir William Flower of London wisely proposes an entire change in the present style of taxidermy, and our experience in New-York has been that our cases of American birds in their native haunts are among the most attractive as well as instructive displays in our halls. In our illustrated lectures we exhibit on one screen the Rocky Mountain sheep, while we picture on another screen beside it the grand mountain of the Holy Cross, where this rare animal formerly roamed.

Zoology has attained a prominent place in this country largely through the enthusiastic love for the works of the Creator awakened by that great investigator and instructor, Prof. Louis Agassiz, whose marvelous store of knowledge was equaled only by his devotion to his favorite study.

But while science should be pursued for science's sake, yet we must not underestimate the value of the technical sciences, which take the results of original research and transform them so that they may confer an immediate and practical benefit upon the whole world. It is in this great department of modern education—the applied sciences—that our American people are pre-eminently successful, and in the coming contest for the supremacy among all nations, ours is destined to maintain a commanding place through our untiring industry, inventive genius, and peculiar adaptability to meet new conditions.

Signs of the Times Hopeful.

The signs of the times are all hopeful. A happy change has come over the spirit with which the world now looks upon Science, and she is assuming her true position as a handmaid and helper to Religion. As the Supreme Being must be the Author of both, it is strange that thoughtful men could ever have believed it possible that there could have been any real conflict between them. Now the unseemly strife of a generation ago has nearly vanished. The absolute and final reconciliation of natural and revealed truth may not as yet be possible, but we have learned that facts which were apparently contradictory have proved to be confirmatory, and a continuation of the present fraternal spirit of the students of each will ultimately result in views of perfect harmony. The remarkable saying of Dr. Dick that "the undevout astronomer is mad," is equally true in any other department of the infinite work of our Infinite Creator. It was the spirit of the superstition and prejudice of the Dark Ages which induced the world to believe that because these two pillars stood on opposite sides of the highway of culture they were therefore opposed to each other.

We are now blessed with a higher and purer vision, and we are able to descry the outlines of a mighty arch that connects them together into one perfect whole, and completes an appropriate triumphal entrance into the temple of worship of the true God. The Old Testament abounds on nearly every page with passages ascribing praise to the Creator for His wondrous works, and it was the Divine Teacher Himself who said that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like the lily of the fields.

One of the most hopeful indications of modern education is that we are returning to the study of nature once more. We have already noticed how it is proving one of the best methods of training our youth to observe and to reason, and how it will prove an aid to the laborer in his daily toil, but a closer examination reveals the fact that it promises to inaugurate a most important phase of the highest culture. Four centuries before the Christian era a Grecian sculptor noticed an acanthus gracefully spreading its leaves over a basket on the grave of a Corinthian virgin, and immediately he conceived the idea of embodying its beauty in stone, and hence the Corinthian order of architecture was born into the world of art. And what have succeeding generation done for over two hundred centuries but to servilely copy the thoughts of this great man?

If now, by studying nature, our mental blindness could only be partially healed, so that as we look out upon the world around us we could perceive but the dimmest outline of that perfect beauty in which the universe must have in the eyes of its Creator, how soon would other and yet more marvelous forms of architecture appear and newer and yet more majestic temples arise for religious worship!

Neither will a prosecution of such exact sciences as will be promoted by this new Butterfield Museum banish poetic inspiration, but rather supply newer and larger spheres for its exercise. Almost beneath the classic shades of this grand old college glides the Connecticut River. In geologic times, as at present, it had its head waters in the north, and pursued its course even in the distant Triassic period southward to the salt sea. In those remote days there lived unwieldly reptiles of gigantic size, which are now only known to us by their tracks on the shore of the ancient firth. To these "footprints on the sands of time" suggested to Prof. Longfellow one of the noblest passages in his "Psalm of Life." In painting as well as in sculpture and architecture a more intimate acquaintance with nature will give us higher standards of excellence and more charming results. Thus, along every line of higher culture, the pursuit of the natural sciences promises to result in a grand advance.

It does not often fall to the lot of a private soldier to see all the movements of a battle. But when in North Carolina, under Gen. Foster, my regiment, the Forty-fourth Massachusetts, had met with severe losses at Whitehall, we were assigned as the rear guard in the next engagement at Goldsborough, and came out on an open field, high upon a hillside, as the battle was raging in the valley below. Soon the enemy showed signs of weakness and began to retreat, and as our men in the front line received the order to advance, they gave a long, ringing cheer, which was taken up by each successive rank, as we pushed forward our eighty pieces of artillery.

To-day the educators of all lands, a grand army, are battling with ignorance. It is a conflict as old as the ages, but with complete confidence in our cause and a wise use of all our means, we shall certainly help to hasten on the day of ultimate victory. But this army will constantly need recruits of energetic and devoted men, and we look to the educational institutions of our land to supply them.

Especially inspiring are the surroundings of old Dartmouth, in the midst of these granite hills. In all my journeyings in tropical lands I have never witnessed such masses of beautiful colors as appear in Autumn, when the leaves ripen upon the sides of this charming valley of the Connecticut. With the rich collections already gathered within her halls and the beautiful and appropriate edifice of the Butterfield Museum completed, this college will possess remarkable facilities for the pursuit of the natural sciences, and we confidently expect she will indeed become a "Cherishing Mother" of many thinkers, who will be numbered among the eminent naturalists of our land.

The Dartmouth Dramatic Club presented the play "David Garrick" in Bissell Hall this afternoon, and at 4 o'clock the meeting of the Alumni Association was held. The commencement concert was given at 7:45 P. M., and at 9:30 the President's reception was held in Wilson Hall, for the senior class and the alumni.

BUSY DAY AT AMHERST.

Exercises of the Graduating Class—Speaking for Prizes.

AMHERST, Mass., June 25.—The third day of Amherst's commencement opened with the ivy oration and poem by Edwin Justin Bishop, St. Paul, Minn., and William Joseph Boardman, Barnet, Vt., in the wood near the college church. After this the class ivy was planted. The class, headed by the Marshal, then made a farewell tour of all the buildings, cheering each in turn.

The class orator, Mr. Morrow, of Allegheny, Penn., at 2:30 P. M. delivered the oration on "Reconciling the Theorist with the Man of Action."

The Hyde Prize speaking was held at 8 o'clock in College Hall, with this programme: "The Struggle for Liberty," Henry T. Noyes, Rochester, N. Y.; "A Gift of the Twentieth Century," Alfred Roelker, Jr., New-York; "A Vote That Will Count," Emmons Bryant, Cambridge, Mass.; "The Demand of the Present Crisis," Jay T. Stocking, Lisbon Centre, N. Y.; "Gone to Canossa," Kimball G. Colby, Methuen, Mass.; "Modern Feudalism," Edwin J. Bishop, St. Paul, Minn.

HARVARD'S LONG-SERVICE DEAN.

Prof. Christopher Columbus Langdell Honored by the Law School Alumni.

BOSTON, June 25.—The special feature of the annual meeting of the Harvard College Law School Association to-day was the celebration of the twenty-fifth year of service as Dean of the school of Pro. Christopher Columbus Langdell. At the close of the business meeting, just before noon, the members of the association, with their invited guests, formed in procession and marched to Sanders Theatre, where Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart, LL. D., Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, delivered an oration in honor of Prof. Langdell.

Following the oration, the procession was re-formed, and marched to Hemenway Gymnasium, where the annual dinner was served at 1:30 P. M., J. C. Carter, LL. D., of New-York, the President of the association, in the chair. The guests of honor were Prof. Langdell and Sir Frederick Pollock. Postprandial remarks were made by these two gentlemen, and by President Eliot of Harvard College, Chief Justice Fuller, class of '55, and Justice Brown, '59, of the United States Supreme Court; Secretary of State Olney, LL. B., '58; Justice Holmes, LL. B., '66, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court; Joseph H. Choate, LL. B., '54, of New-York; Frank W. Hackett, '61, of Washington, and Gustavus H. Wald. Some 400 members of the association were present.

At the business meeting of the association James Coolidge Carter, LL. B., '73, of New-York, was re-elected President. Secretary Louis Dembitz Brandeis, LL. B., '77, of Boston, and Treasurer Philip Stanley Abbott, LL. B., '73, of Boston were also re-elected. Richard Olney, Secretary of State of the United States, was elected a Vice President. Henry W. Putnam, LL. B., '71, of Boston, and Joseph B. Warner, LL. B., '73, were re-elected to the council, and Charles Rackmann was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of William Schofield, LL. B., '83, of Boston. Sir Frederick Pollock, the orator at the Langdell celebration, and John M. Arnold, Secretary of the Law School, were elected honorary members of the association.

The annual report of the Secretary showed the number of members of the association to have increased during the past year from 1,089 to 2,049.

AT GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY.

Unveiling of a Portrait of Archbishop Carroll in Full Robes.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Georgetown University closed the school year to-day with commencement exercises of unusual interest. The feature of the programme was the unveiling of a portrait of Archbishop Carroll in full robes. The portrait is a gift of Judge Placedus Ord of Washington, an alumnus of the college, and is the work of the celebrated painter Gilbert Stuart. Bishop Van De Vyver of Richmond officiated at the unveiling.

Archbishop Carroll was the first Bishop of the United States and the founder of Georgetown College. He founded also St. Mary's and Baltimore Colleges, the first in 1791, and the second in 1804. He was born at Marlborough, Md., in 1735. He was ordained a priest in 1760, and soon afterward joined the order of Jesuits. He traveled through Europe as private tutor to young Lord Stourton for some years, and in 1773 became professor in the college at Bruges. He was appointed the Papal Vicar General for the United States in 1786, and fixed upon Baltimore as his place of residence. Liberal in his views, he was esteemed and honored by all sects. The portrait unveiled to-day has long been coveted by Georgetown College, and is therefore doubly appreciated.

Outerbridge Horsey, Jr., and Charles Horsey, students at Georgetown, are children of a direct descendant of Archbishop Carroll on their mother's side. She was a Miss Carroll. The Carroll portrait was purchased from Mrs. George R. Goldsborough of Easton, Md.

The class poem was read by H. Augustine Gaynor, of New-York; the bachelor's oration, "Governmental Atheism," by E. Vincent Smith of Virginia; master's oration, "The Sphere of the State," by Francis M. Eline of Wisconsin, and the valedictory by Charles E. Roach, son of Senator Roach of North Dakota.

Among the visitors who dined later with the alumni in the refectory were Yang Yu, the Chinese Minister; Senator Roach, Senator Brice, Rear Admiral Ammen, Rear Admiral Weaver, Gen. J. M. Vincent, the Very Rev. John T. Murphy, President of Holy Ghost College, Pittsburg; the Rev. J. H. O'Rourke, S. J., rector of novitiate, Maryland; Dr. Edward Andrade, Minister from Venezuela; Judge N. C. Collier, New Mexico, and Francis J. McLaughlin, Boston.

CLASS DAY AT TRINITY.

Rain Breaks Up the Meeting on the Campus—Adjourned to Alumni Hall.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 25.—A brilliant assemblage of Faculty, clergy, laymen, graduates, undergraduates, and townspeople, with a large number of ladies in bright toilets, was on the Trinity College campus this afternoon to enjoy the Class Day exercises of the class of '95. The attendance of the graduates was larger than for many years, owing, doubtless, to the fact that the semi-centennial of the Committee Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa will be celebrated to-morrow.

An address of welcome was given by the class President, Richard Henry Macauley, Detroit, Mich. The class history was read by John Harron Smart of Willoughby, Ohio, and the poem by Frank Sumner Burrage of Denver, Col. Samuel Harrington Littell of Wilmington, Del., delivered the oration, and the class presentations were made by Robert Frazer Welsh of Philadelphia, Penn. Gold footballs were presented to the football players by Prof. F. S. Luther, and the "lemon-squeezer" oration was delivered by Edward Perry Hamlin of New-York City. The epilogue was spoken by Edward Myron Yeomans of Andover, Conn., and David Willard of Greenfield, Mass., presented the loving cup to the class of '96.

A rainstorm at 2:30 o'clock caused the exercises to be finished in Alumni Hall.

WESLEYAN IS FLOURISHING.

Encouraging Report Made to the Trustees by President Raymond.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 25.—At the session of the Trustees of Wesleyan University, held this morning, the present officers were re-elected. President Raymond reported an excellent financial condition and encouraging advances in all lines of the college. Eleven Trustees were elected. A gift of $1,000 was announced from J. H. Briggs of Rochester, N. Y., the interest to be used as a prize of $50 for excellence in debate.

At the alumni meeting, 500 were present. Judge Harriman, '61, of Brooklyn, presided, and speeches were made by the Rev. W. A. Welch, Dr. S. F. Upham, the Rev. W. G. Downey, and Prof. C. T. Winchester. The needs of the library were discussed, and a large amount was raised by subscription.

The annual meeting of the Phi Beta Kappa Society was held this afternoon. Last year's officers were re-elected, and the following were elected honorary members: Alfred Pierce Denis, Princeton, '94, Ph. D., Associate Professor of History; William J. Shaw of Toronto, Assistant in Philosophy; Frederick Lawrence Knowles, '94, Tilton, N. H.; T. D. Well, '88, of Waterbury, Conn.

Alumni Day at Williams.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 25.—The Williams College alumni had their annual meeting to-day. The attendance was large. Jacob F. Miller, '59, New-York City, presided, and opened the meeting with appropriate remarks as to the relations of the college organization and graduate body. Charles A. Davison, '45, New-York City, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Trustees, reported about $90,000 income on investments the last year, and several large bequests.

The Committee on Nominators reported the following for officers, and they were unanimously elected: President—Jacob F. Miller, '59; Vice President—The Rev. Henry M. Booth, '64, New-York; Secretary and Necrologist—The Rev. F. H. Parsons, '59, Williamstown; Alumni Visitors, for Three Years—Prof. Laertes Connor, '65, of Detroit; Tilton Bent, '65, Steelton, Penn.; Vacancy in Executive Committee—Prof. Henry Lefavour, Williamtown, Mass. Hamilton W. Mable of the class of '67, New-York, was elected Trustee.

Graduated from Wellesley.

BOSTON, June 25.—One hundred and eighteen young women were graduated from Wellesley College to-day. The commencement address was delivered by Woodrow Wilson of Princeton. It was announced that Mrs. Julia A. Irvine, who for a year has served the college as Acting President, had accepted the office of President. Mrs. Irvine conferred the degree.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Leaves of Absence; Lieut. Robert L. Hirst, Eleventh Infantry, four months; Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, Fourteenth Infantry, to July 31; Lieut. John T. Martin, Fourth Artillery, one month; Lieut. James Hamilton, Third Artillery, six months.

—Capt. James C. Ayres, Ordnance Department, will proceed to the works of the Pond Machine Tool Company, Plainfield, N. J., on business pertaining to the inspection of ten-inch disappearing guncarriages.

—Transfers in the First Artillery: Lieut. John L. Chamberlain, from Battery L to Battery G; Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, from Battery G to Battery L.

—Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, Seventeenth Infantry, on expiration of leave, will take station at Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

—The resignation of Lieut. Thomas H. McGuire, Fourteenth Infantry, has been accepted, to take effect July 31.

Navy.

—Naval Constructor T. D. Wilson has been ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, July 2.

—Lieut. H. S. Chase has been ordered to physical re-examination for promotion.

MUST GIVE GOOD SECURITY

Excise Commissioners Do Away with the Straw Bondsmen.

FORMER OFFENDERS NOT PUNISHED

Warning that Illegal Practices Will Hereafter Result in Prosecution—Theiss's License Revoked.

Bondsmen on excise licenses must hereafter prove themselves responsible. A man will not be allowed to go on more bonds than the property he schedules warrants.

The hundred or more bondsmen on the excise licenses who were summoned before the Excise Commissioners recently to prove the ownership of the amount of property they possessed may rest easy. It was shown that in many cases bondsmen had certified to sureties beyond their possession. The Commissioners have no desire to strain the law to punish them. But the practice must be broken up in the future.

With this idea in view, the Excise Commissioners held an executive session yesterday morning. Commissioner Harburger, who was so active in conducting the investigation, offered the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:

The recent investigation conducted by this board regarding the number of individuals who went as sureties on the bonds in this department has shown a state of affairs which if allowed to continue will prove detrimental to the best interest of our city.

Some men, utterly disregarding the sanctity of an oath, have signed their names and acted as bondsmen on over 100 bonds unwarranted by the property of which they are the lawful possessors. It has been clearly proved by the recent investigation that a majority of the sureties have been no more bonds than they were legally entitled to qualify upon. This state of affairs has existed for years. With this Excise Board it must cease.

Only responsible bondsmen will be taken. Others are warned and given timely notice that any infraction of the law by any surety will be summarily dealt with. The application room must be kept clear from hangers-on, and the application and bond clerks are to keep an account of the bondsmen in alphabetical order. Whenever a bondsman qualifies to the number of ten bonds his name is to be submitted to the Commissioners, who are to judge as to his responsibilities in qualifying on more bonds. A close watch will be kept on all wrongdoers, and the first person who attempts to become a bondsman who cannot substantiate his rights thereto will be punished forthwith according to law. Excise Inspectors are directed carefully to investigate the character of the bondsmen and lay all information before the board of any violation of law on the part of sureties.

Many of the violators of the law could be punished and an example be made of them. But, to give this matter a charitable and humane construction, it is not the object of this commission to send some of the men to prison who may have been mistaken, but to warn them that a repetition of the same will meet with condign punishment at our hands. This department exacts an honest system of government, and in the bond exposure a system has been detected which is injurious to the betterment of the condition of affairs in the Excise Department. This is our last public warning. Heed it well or suffer the consequences.

The Excise Board revoked the license of Theiss's Fourteenth Street Music Hall. The vote on the question was unanimous, and the revokation of the license will go into effect at once. The verdict was not unexpected, but it was thought that at least one Commissioner would vote against it.

Several of the Parkhurst agents who were present when the announcement was made were jubilant. They said that the cause of moral reform had won a great victory. Their enthusiasm was somewhat dampened when one of the Commissioners remarked that the revocation of the license did not mean that the music hall must close. On the contrary, it was cited that in 1889 similar action was taken, and that the place was kept open. There was no beer, but customers regaled themselves on soft drinks. The Commissioners explained that their powers ceased when they took away the liquor license.

One of the Theiss brothers said to a reporter that he did not know what action he would take, but that the place would probably be kept open.

Immediately after the board announced its decision a telephone message was sent to Acting Captain Wiegand of the East Fifty-first Street Station instructing him to go to Theiss's and remove the license. When the paper is removed from the wall the sale of liquor must stop.

The evidence on which the license was revoked was furnished by Parkhurst agents, assisted by several members of the Young Men's Christian Association.

THE STATE DEPARTMENTS COMMITTEE

It Will Meet in This City To-day to Arrange Its Plans for Action.

ALBANY, June 25.—The joint legislative committee appointed at the last session to investigate the administration of affairs in State departments, which has until Aug. 15 to complete its labors, will meet at the Murray Hill Hotel in New-York City to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. The members of the committee are Senators Mullin, Raines, Higgins, Kilburn, Guy, and Parker, and Assemblymen Nixon, Abell, Ainsworth, Cutler, Howe, Finn, Gallagher, and Foley.

The committee will meet to lay out its plan of work and to determine in what other directions its investigations should be extended. The committee's report on the investigations of the State prisons has not yet been considered by Attorney General Hancock, from whom Gov. Morton expects an opinion as to the material facts in the case. The Governor has given the matter much thought, and has gone so far as to consider whom he will appoint as a Commissioner to take testimony in case he decides that the committee's findings warrant him in citing Gen. Austin Lathrop, the Democratic Superintendent of State Prisons, to show cause why he should not be removed. The person most prominently mentioned for appointment as such Commissioner is John E. Pound of Lockport, brother of Senator Pound.

A MOVE IN CAPT. HOWGATE'S BEHALF

The Allegation Is Made that the Indictments Were Defective.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Counsel for Capt. Henry W. Howgate, convicted of forgery and embezzlement while serving as disbursing officer of the Signal Service, today filed a motion in arrest of judgment.

The motion is made on the grounds that neither count of the indictment charges an offense against the laws of the United States or the District of Columbia; that the account which the defendant is charged with having falsely made and forged is not such a writing as is covered by the provisions of Section 5,418 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and cannot be the subject of forgery under any law; that the account which the defendant is charged with having uttered, knowing it to be forged, is not such a writing as is covered by the provisions of either United States or District statutes; that the count for falsification of accounts is fatally defective in that it fails to charge that when the defendant transmitted the current account, mentioned in the indictment of the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department, he knew the certificates thereto to be false.

The motion will be argued probably next Saturday.

AN AMISH FARMER RUINED

His House Burned and His Potato Patch Destroyed by Persecutors.

NAPOLEON, Ohio, June 25.—William Hertel, an old farmer living in the north suburbs, was made the object of the grossest outrage last night. His dwelling was burned by incendiaries, and after the fire, and while it was yet dark, a gang of thirty hoodlums entered his seven-acre potato patch, and pulled up the entire crop. The old man is frantic over his loss, for it was his all, and fears are entertained that he will go crazy.

Hertel is an Amish leader, and is another victim of superstition on the part of the ignorant people, who regard peace a crime rather than a virtue. This class is still making it so warm for the Amish settlers that a leader of the sect told a reporter here that if the outrages continued an edict would be issued commanding all members of the denomination to withdraw to other parts of the country and begin life over again. The better class of citizens is organizing a movement to put an effectual stop to the outrages.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Swedish woman as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of a child and sew; can highly recommend her. Apply or address 124 East 37th St., all the week.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do light chamberwork and sewing; also attend to children; no objection to country; a good home preferred to high wages; best city references. M. E. K., 186 Columbus Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl; will assist waiting or children or do sewing; private family; best references. Call, two days, present employer's, 313 West 76th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family; is a good sewer; would wait on a lady; five years' reference from present employer. 60 East 34th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; good reference. M. Feeney, 428 West 27th St., fourth floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable young girl; obliging; city or country. Call at present employer's, 10 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or waiting; best references. 223 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with washing; country preferred. Apply at present employer's, 23 West 75th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid or take care of children; good references. 749 9th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Present employer's, 243 West 41st St.

CHAMBERWORK.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; reference. 871 8th Av.; ring Koehler's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid in small private family or hotel; willing and obliging. 640 2d Av., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping is especially anxious to find good situation for excellent cook; Protestant; best of references. Call, 10 West 19th St., between hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

COOK—LAUNDRESS—HOUSEMAID.—A lady leaving town wishes to find situations for her cook, laundress, and housemaid, who may be seen at any hour on Wednesday, June 26, at 242 East 15th St.

COOK.—Competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all branches; best references; private family. L., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent woman as first-class cook in a private family; country preferred; faithful and obliging; city references. W. A., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands good cooking; city or country; best city references. C. G., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; three years' references from last employer. 1,682 3d Av.; ring Sullivan's bell.

COOK.—By an American woman; as competent cook; by the day or week; understands her business; references; private family. Cook, 412 West 53d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; understands all kinds of cooking; country preferred; best city references. B. V., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady desiring her house wishes a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend; city or country; English Protestant. Call, three days, from 2 to 3 o'clock, at 3 East 129th St.

COOK.—By girl for cooking and assist with washing in private family; willing and obliging; city reference. 310 East 31st St., first floor.

COOK.—By woman as good cook; assist with washing; good bread and biscuit maker; city or country; city reference. 209 East 20th St., two bells.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together, one cook and laundress, other chambermaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference. Call 245 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook and baker; understands meats, soups, fowl, and game; city or country; city reference. K. T., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two girls together; one as cook and laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 245 East 30th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; city or country. 1,364 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; city or country; good reference. 115 West 15th St.

COOK.—A lady going to Europe desires a place for a good cook; honest and obliging; can highly recommend her. 21 West 58th St.

COOK, &c.—By young girl as cook and laundress in small family in the country; good references. S. A., 650 3d Av.

COOK.—By a competent cook in either country or city; good references. May be seen at present employer's, 27 West 32d St., until engaged.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook and manager; best city references. 170 West 10th St., Sheridan Square bell; no cards; call for two days.

COOK.—First-class; city or country; will do coarse washing; best city reference. 439 East 85th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; with good reference. 155 East 27th St.

COOK.—A good cook can be seen at present employer's, 21 West 58th St.; best reference.

COOK, &c.—By plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference. M. W., 205 East 48th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and laundress, or housecleaning, by the day; best city reference. 215 East 80th St., two flights, back.

DAY'S WORK.—By a young Swedish woman to do day's work; washing, ironing, cleaning, or housework. Hedin, 2,193 8th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable German woman, day's work of any kind. Mrs Deutsch, 91 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, out-of-town engagements at Newport, Lenox, or elsewhere, by an established dressmaker; with or without an assistant; will do fine work on any occasion. Mrs. M., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by day, week, or at home; city or country; skirts, waists, capes; remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced, perfect fitter and draper; by the day; makes fancy waists and skirts; remodels; references; terms, $1.75. Miss Campbell, Box 312 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; $2.50 per day; latest Paris designs; good work; best reference from highest families. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; day or month; references. 228 East 51st St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes position for refined North German nursery governess, whom she can highly recommend. 164 East 92d St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Town or country; thoroughly understands the management of servants. Mrs. M., care of Housekeeper, 177 West 28th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable young woman as housekeeper for gentleman's apartment. Hedin, 2,193 8th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By refined young lady as housekeeper. Miss Drew, 336 West 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEMAID.—First-class references; will

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Fairly Active Markets and Steadier Prices.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SCALPING

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Active—Coffee Steadier.

Grain prices were very irregular and unsettled, while the day's trading was very fair, chiefly in a scalping and switching way, and the close at an advance. The early business was at much lower prices as influenced by the better crop reports, but dispatches telling of severe hailstorms at the West caused a sharp advance, helped by the large decrease in the world's supply. Provisions were higher through manipulation at the West. Cotton was active and very unsettled, but closed firm. Coffee showed more activity, and closed at an advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, red, in elevator	75	@	75¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	29⅝@		30
Corn, No. 2 mixed	52⅝@		..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.00	@	$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85	@	3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7	@	7
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania, X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	13.25	@	14.00
Lard, Western steam	6.72½@		..
Beef, family	11.00	@	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17¼@		18
Sugar, granulated	4 18-16@		4¼
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@		8⅛
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¾@		..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00	@	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	10.55	@	10.62½
Lead	3.25	@	3.27½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and very irregular, with the trading mostly of a local character and chiefly scalping and switching. The opening was weak, and prices declined 1⅝@1⅞c on lower cables, rains in the West, fair foreign selling, weaker West, and free local realizing; rallied 2@2¼c on report of hailstorms West, unfavorable crop news from California, and reported damage to the Spring crop by recent rains, while "Bradstreet's" reported a decrease of 1,883,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 601,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, 1,400,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, and a total decrease of 3,884,000 bushels in the world's visible supply, with the West showing additional firmness, and local shorts covering. The close was firm at 1¾@1¾c advance for the day. Spot was 1½c higher and dull. Sales 16,000 bushels, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 6⅜c over July, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard Manitoba at 5⅜c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 75¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 5⅜c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 77¼c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 81⅜c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 81½c, afloat....Clearances hence, 88,563 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 1,904 bushels....Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 16,228 bushels; in the interior, 106,527 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened easy at ⅛@¼c decline, rallied ⅝@⅝c with the West, and closed firm at ⅛c advance, with only a local scalping and unfavorable West. "Bradstreet's" reported a decrease of 1,398,000 bushels east of the Rockies. Spot was ¼c higher and quiet. Sales, 190,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1⅜c over July, free on board, afloat; and trade in 6,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 54c, delivered; 10,000 bushels yellow at 54c, delivered, and 150,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, to arrive, cost, insurance, and freight, New-York, on private terms, delivered....Receipts, 140,400 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 197,700 bushels; in the interior, 111,769 bushels....Clearances hence, 162,969 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 193,966 bushels.

OATS—Contracts opened weak at ⅝@¾c decline, with the West and following corn, rallied ⅝@⅞c on local covering and following the late strength in corn, with Bradstreet's report of a decrease of 930,000 bushels east of the Rockies; closing firm at unchanged prices to ⅛c advance, and trading moderate....Spot were active and ¼c higher on white, while mixed were unchanged....Sales, 317,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33¾@33½c for 30,000 bushels; do, clipped, 35c; No. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 29¼@30c; No. 3 do, rejected white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30¼@30½c for 272,000 bushels; delivered, track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 34@40c for 15,000 bushels....Receipts, 232,200 bushels; exports, 1,390 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	..@...	75¼
July	4,710,000	73⅛@75⅝	75⅝
August	220,000	74 @75⅞	75⅞
September	4,470,000	74⅜@76⅛	76⅛
October	90,000	75 @77	77
December	2,730,000	76⅜@78⅝	78⅜
May	....	.. @..	81⅝
Total	12,220,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	20,000	52⅜@53	53
August	105,000	53⅝@54¼	54
September	155,000	53⅞@54¾	54⅛
Total	280,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	10,000	29 @29⅜	29⅜
July	50,000	29¼@29½	29½
September	100,000	29¾@30⅜	30⅜
No. 2 white—			
July	....	.. @..	33½
Total	160,000		

FLOUR—Buyers were unwilling to pay the asking prices, and the trading was very slow. Sales, 9,400 bbls, including 2,200 bbls City Mills patents and 3,875 bbls do clear at quotations, 1,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.90@$4.25, 300 bbls Spring straights at $3.65, 1,200 bbls bakers' extra at $3.25@$3.30, 150 bbls Winter straights at $3.85, and 150 bbls No. 2 at $3.55....Arrivals, 10,853 bbls and 11,855 sacks; exports, 3,047 bbls and 17,964 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 26,101 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.25@$3.80
No. 1	3.40@ 3.65
Clears	3.70@ 3.80
Straights	3.85@ 3.95
White wheat straights	@ 4.00
Patents	4.20@ 4.30
Special brands	4.35@ 4.50
City patents	@ 4.80
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.05@ ..
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@ ..
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.15@ 3.40
Straights	3.30@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.90
Patents	3.75@ 3.90	3.90@ 4.10
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.15@ 4.75

RYE FLOUR Steady, but very dull; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.65.

CORN PRODUCTS—Quiet and easy. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.50; grits, $1.50; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.01; fine do, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull, but steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$4.30; cut, $4.15@$4.60; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middling, 80@85c; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 90@95c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23.75 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The prolonged dullness led yesterday to an effort to sell on the part of one or two receivers, and at concessions of about ¼c. There was a continued absence of export demand of consequence for England for limited quantities of good off-grade yellow while France and Italy neglected the situation altogether. Some of the mills had given orders to force a market for some dock lots rather than have them go to store. There were 200 bbls good off-grade yellow taken for export at 25¼c, free on board, and 100 bbls at 26c, closing with 25¼c the best bid, and further offers to sell at 25¾c, free on board. There was a line of 1,000 bbls prime yellow offered at 26¼c for first half July delivery with 26¼c bid. A lot of 100 bbls Sea Island crude brought 21c. MENHADEN—Was quiet; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was slow, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼c, and Cochin at 5¾@5¾c. LINSEED had a fair jobbing demand, with city quoted up to 58c. NEATSFOOT OIL was quiet, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c. No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady and in fair demand, with 50@52c quoted for city, mainly at 52c.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Oil opened and highest, $1.70; lowest and closed, $1.69 here and at Oil City.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—At the West pork was taken hold of for an advance by Armour and Cudahy, through commission houses, and the prices were forced up 35@37½c per bbl, while ribs and lard sympathized, rising 12½c and 7½c, respectively, although having little attention comparatively. The close shows near the best prices of the day. Outside of the speculation there was no improvement to trading in pork, lard, or ribs, with export demand especially slack. But cutmeats generally were under a fair demand from consumers at firm prices. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 25,000 head.

LARD—Was strong, and after selling up 10 points at the West closed steady at within 2½ points of the best figures, as following the temper on pork and from the moderate receipts of hogs. June at the West closed at 6.55c nominal, where July was at 6.52½@6.60c, closing at 6.57c bid, and September at 6.75@6.80c, closing at 6.77½c. Cash here was slow, while held higher with the West, and quoted nominally at 6.72½c; sale of 250 tcs on private terms. City steam was at 6.05@6.12½@6.15c, with 125 tcs sold at these prices. Options—No sales; July closed at 6.87c nominal, and September at 7.10c nominal. Refined continued dull, with Continent quoted at 7.05c, and South American at 7.40c. Compound lard was quiet, with 5@5.37½c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—The West was active on the buying of packers; prices were advanced 35@37½c, closing at near the best figures, and favored as well by moderate receipts of hogs. At the West, June closed at $12.17, nominal, where July was at $11.90@$12.22½, closing at $12.22½, and September at $12.20@$12.52½, closing at $12.50. Prices here were: For mess, $13.25@$14; family mess, $12.75@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.

CUTMEATS—Generally the market was firm, while showing a fair degree of animation to trading. Sales of 100 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c. City-pickled shoulders at 5⅝@5⅝c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6⅛c; 10-lb bellies, 6¼@6⅜c; clear bellies, boxed, 6⅞@7c; pickled hams at 9¼@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Closed steady on the short rib dealings at the West at 12½ points advance, with a fair degree of activity to trading. June closed at 6.30c nominal; July was at 6.35@6.37½c, closing at 6.32½ bid; September at 6.45@6.52½c, closing at 6.52½c asked.

BEEF—Was taken up moderately and at steady prices. Packet, $9@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were slow and weak. Sales of 75 barrels December packing at 17, delivered. Generally prices here were $18@$18.50 and $17@$17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices on fair demand. Receipts at the West, 30,000 head; same time last year, 58,163 head. Chicago, receipts, 16,000 head; active; shade higher; $4.55@$4.65. Indianapolis, receipts, 1,030 head; strong; 5c higher; $4.15@$4.75. St. Louis, receipts, 4,770 head; strong; $4.10@$4.75. Omaha, receipts, 3,200 head; steady to strong; $4.25@$4.55. Pittsburg; good average active; common slow; $4.40@$4.85. Milwaukee, receipts, 1,000 head; $4.30@$4.65. Kansas City, receipts, 9,000 head; strong; $4.30@$4.75. Cleveland, light average and Yorkers, $4.65@$4.75. Indianapolis, receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.30@$4.80. Quotations here are: 6¼c for heavy, 6¼@6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was not changed from the position of the day before. Strictly prime city had 4⅜c bid, while 4½c was asked. There was a fair quantity of off grade city on offer at 4¾c, and in instances 4¾c was the best bid, while one lot of 50 hhds was obtained at 4¼c. For country demands were slack with prices easy. Sales of 80,000 lb at 4¼@4⅜c as to quality.

STEARINE—Of oleostearine, further sales were 80,000 lb out of town at 7¼c, delivered in Chicago. At the close the West was more indifferent; it would not pay over 7c here, and was not especially anxious at that price. The city pressers talked 7¼c, but would sell at 7⅛c. The local refiners were practically out of the market. At Chicago 7¼c was asked, but if 7¼c had been bid for a large line it probably would have been accepted, as there is a large accumulation there. For lard stearine, a quiet and nominal market at 8⅝@8¾c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were fairly active and influenced by the news from abroad, with the close barely steady at unchanged prices to 10 points advance. Havre was quiet at ⅛@¼ advance, and Hamburg quiet and unchanged to ¼ pfennig up....Spot Rio was dull at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14¼c for No. 8. Sales, 400 bags Savanilla on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—July, 750 bags at 14.10c; September, 250 bags at 14.25c and 1,500 bags at 14.20c; October, 500 bags at 14.25c and 500 bags at 14.20c; total, 3,500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 1,000 bags at 14.20c; August, 250 bags at 14.10c and 250 bags at 14.25c; September, 250 bags at 14.25c; October, 500 bags at 14.25c, 500 bags at 14.20c, 1,000 bags at 14.30c, and 1,000 bags at 14.35c; December, 250 bags at 14.20c, 750 bags at 14.30c, and 750 bags at 14.35c; total, 7,000 bags. Exchanges—15 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags July for September; 5 points paid to exchange 750 bags December for October; 5 points paid to exchange 250 bags August for July; 500 bags October exchanged for 500 bags December, even; 15 points paid to exchange 250 bags July for October. Total for day, 16,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.15@14.25	..@..
February	14.10@14.20	..@..
March	14.10@14.20	..@..
June	14.10@....	15.60@16.00
July	14.15@14.20	15.45@15.50
August	14.20@14.30	15.00@15.10
September	14.25@14.30	14.35@14.40
October	14.30@14.35	13.85@13.90
November	14.30@14.35	13.40@13.50
December	14.30@14.35	13.30@13.40

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	233,480
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	31,423
Total stock in New-York to-day	202,057
Total stock in Baltimore	18,932
Deliveries yesterday	166—18,766
Total stock in New-Orleans	55,719
Deliveries yesterday	482—55,237
Total stock in United States	276,000
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 24	162,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 24	63,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 24	91,000
Afloat from Victoria to June 13	8,000
Total	600,000
Same time 1894	288,588

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....15⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.			
Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@17½
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18½
Mucassar—		Ro, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	23 @24	P'to Cabello	17½@18¾
Pajo	21½@22½	Ocana	18¾@19
Maracaibo—		Bucara'ga	18¾@19¼
Trujillo	17¼@18	Do, washed	19 @20½
Bocono	17½@18¾	Savanilla—	
Tovar	17¾@18¼	Do, washed	19 @21¼
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @21¼
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18½	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18½@19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19 @20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @21	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19½@20¾	Jamaica	16¾@20¼
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very unsettled, with prices 6@7 points lower early in the day on the weakness shown by Liverpool, but closing firm at unchanged prices to 2 points decline from Monday, with considerable local covering, and helped by the increased spot business. Spot was active at 1-16c decline. Sales, 500 bales to shippers and 3,824 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7¼
Middling uplands	7

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	¼c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	High.	Low.	Sales.
June	6.08@6.70	..	..	1,500
July	6.61@6.68	6.67	6.60	6,500
August	6.72@6.73	6.78	6.65	88,400
September	6.77@6.78	6.77	6.68	18,500
October	6.81@6.82	6.82	6.73	80,900
November	6.84@6.85	6.84	6.75	8,300
December	6.89@6.90	6.90	6.81	17,600
January	6.94@6.95	6.92	6.85	18,100
February	6.99@7.01	6.95	6.94	600
March	7.04@7.06	7.62	6.97	2,400
Total				242,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	67	47	44	..	..	..
New-Orleans	59	368	215	..	..	..
Mobile	12	5	3	..	..	..
Savannah	5	139	66	..	..	..
Charleston	3	1	12	..	..	..
Wilmington	101	..	6	..	..	..
Norfolk	..	10	6	..	..	..
Boston	705	742	558	..	..	..
Philadelphia	368	..	12	..	..	..
Total	1315	1315	916	..	..	..
This day last week	1917	2078	3026	2356	937	1049
This day last year	2012	3483	2001	928	2445	1327

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 419 bbls; peas, 7,700 bushels. Exports: Beans, 726 bbls; peas, 987 bbls. The market for domestic white beans has ruled dull all the week, and prices have favored the buyer. Exporters have not been able to draw important orders, and the call for home consumption is small. For a few favorite marks of marrow, $2.55 is still asked, and occasionally obtained in a jobbing way, but $2.50@$2.52½ is a full quotation at the close, with round lots selling mostly at the inside rate. Choice Canadian medium are offering in car lots at $2, and $2.05 is extreme in peddling way. We retain former prices on choice pea, but there are none selling to speak of, and the feeling is weak. White kidney and turtle soup are largely nominal. Export orders for red kidney in the extra cut of full 500 bbls have put the market on a better basis; sales were mainly at $2@$2.05, but toward the close a few lots have been placed at $2.07½, and holders now ask $2.10 quite generally for best lots. If shippers continue to get orders for these goods, the future of the market is assured; otherwise there can be no material improvement. California Lima very scarce and firm. Foreign beans moving only in a jobbing way; orders are here from the West for round lots about 5c less than holders ask. Green peas in only moderate demand, but firm. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50@$2.52½; do, pea, $2.15@$2.20; do, mediums, $2@$2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $2.2.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.40@$1.50; do yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, Lima, California, $3.25@$3.30; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.85@$1.95; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—Fancy creamery is in very moderate receipt and selling sufficiently close to keep prices steady; grades just under meet with fair attention. Low grades are plentiful and rather weak. State dairy arrives sparingly.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @14
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @..
Factory, fancy	12 @12½
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @..
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—Full cream is firmer for desirable stock, as following stronger interior markets, with a little indifference in some quarters about offering at the prices quoted.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¾@ 7⅞
State, full cream, large, fancy white, f'r to f'y	7¾@ 7⅞
State, full cream, large, nat. col., f'cy	7¾@ 7⅞
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7 @ 7⅜
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6¾@ 6⅞
State, full cream, large, common	6 @..
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8 @8¼
State, full cream, small size, white	8 @..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7¾@ 7⅞
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6¾@ 7
State, part skims, large size, choice, and neighboring counties, large size, choice	4½@..
State, part skims, fair to prime	3 @ 4
State, part skims, common	2 @ 2½
State, full skims	1½@..

EGGS—The offerings are liberal and in excess of the demand, excepting fancy, which are firm, on the very moderate proportion in the receipts. Low grades are freely offered.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @ 14
Western, fresh-gathered	11½@ 12½
Western, duck, 30-dozen case	$1.75 @$2.50
Southwestern, case	2.50 @ 3.00

FRUITS—FRESH—Southern peaches still mostly of common early sorts, and often in poor order; these sell slowly at irregular prices, but choice lots of better varieties would meet good demand. Plums move slowly, but they are not often of very good quality. Cherries sell plentifully and low. Strawberries have run light in supply, but generally show poor condition; fancy would sell high, but there is a poor market for soft fruit. Raspberries have appeared in some quantity, and prices are declining. Huckleberries plenty and weak; stock largely small and soft. Good blackberries sell well. Currants firm. Watermelons more active and firmer. Muskmelons would sell well if choice, but most lots are poor and of very uncertain value. We quote: Apples—Southern Astrakhan, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, green, per bbl, $2@$2.50. Peaches, early sorts, per carrier, $1@$2.50; do, per flat case, 50c@$1. Plums, per carrier, $1@$2.50. Cherries, poor to choice, per lb, 2@7c. Currants, large, per quart, 8@10c; do, small, 7c. Strawberries, up-river, per quart, 4@10c; do, Western New-York, 8@10c; do, Hilton and Irvington, 8@15c; do, other Jersey, 5@8c. Raspberries, up-river, red, per three-to-quart cup, 5@7c; do, black, per quart cup, 4@5c; do, Jersey and Maryland, per pint, 6@8c. Blackcap, up-river, three-to-quart cup, 4c; do, Jersey, per pint, 5@6c; do, Maryland, 3@4c. Huckleberries—Pennsylvania, eight-quart basket, 50@60c; do, Maryland and Delaware, per quart, 5@8c; do, North Carolina, 6@9c. Blackberries—North Carolina, fancy, 13@15c; do, average good lots, 10@12c; do, small, 6@8c; do, Maryland and Delaware, Dorchester, 10@12c. Gooseberries—Large, per quart, 6@7c; do, small, 4@5c. Watermelons, per 100, $10@$25. Muskmelons, per bbl, $1@$3; do, per basket, 50c@$1.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—Receipts for the week, 909 pks; exports, 1,291 pks. The market for evaporated apples has turned upward in response to very reserved offerings and increasing calls from the West. The remaining lots here have been put in cold storage, which has added to expense, and holders are unwilling to take them out except at an advance over late prices. The inquiry is best for prime apples and these have had sales at 6½c; more is asked, but buyers are able to find choice stock at 6¾c. Jobbing sales of fancy are at 7@7¼c, the latter still rather extreme. From the best information we have it appears that makers in the interior of this State are pretty well sold out, but a good many carloads are in storage at Suspension Bridge, which will come out if the price advances much more. Sun-dried apples are held with a little more confidence, but stock is light. All kinds of small fruits are dull, but nominally unchanged. Apricots are a shade firmer. Peaches and prunes are easy in price, but a good deal of stock is moving. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7@7¼c; do, prime to choice, 6¾@6¾c; do, common to good, 5¼@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; cores and skins, ⅛@⅓c; raspberries, evaporated, 30@31c; blackberries, 3½@4c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@5½.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Three carloads arrived yesterday, and the fowls went out quickly at 11c, but six carloads more came in to-day, and with much les demand, the price declined to 10@10½c, and was weak at that. Spring chickens plenty and declining. Turkeys very dull. Ducks and geese slow, but unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, fancy, per lb, 16@22c; do, Western, 16@20c; do, Southern, 13@15c; fowls, local and Western, 10@10¼c; do, Southern, 10c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, per pair, 40@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 15@20c. DRESSED—Receipts for week, 5,184 pks. Supply has decreased, and the decline has been checked. Fowls have recovered slightly, and close firm with a few extra lots now held a shade above quotation. Spring chickens show no advance, but are cleaning up better, and extra large would now command a premium. Spring ducks firm. Turkeys steady. Old ducks dull. Old cocks slow. Squabs barely steady. We quote: Western turkeys, per lb, 9c; fowls, 10c; old cocks, 5@5½c; old ducks, 6@8c; Spring ducks, 14@15c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 23@30c; do, Long Island, scalded, 20@25c; do, Western, dry picked, 18@25c; do, scalded, 16@20c; squabs, per doz., $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—Very little doing and values barely nominal. We quote: Grouse, per pair, $1.25@$1.50; partridges, 75c@$1; quail, per dozen, $2@$2.50; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market continues firm under light receipts. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 50@60c; do, clover, mixed, 55@65c; do, clover, 50c. Rye straw, 40@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

SUNDRIES—Peanuts firm; hand-picked, fancy, 4@4¼c per lb; shelled quoted at 5½@5¾c for No. 1 Spanish, and 3¾@4c for Virginia. Maple sugar has little demand, but is in small supply, and held firmly at 7@8c per lb. Beeswax easier; offered at 30@30½c. Ginseng nominal in absence of important receipts; expected to open at $2.20@$2.80 per lb for fair to good.

VEGETABLES—Light receipts of all sorts, and a fair demand, and rather firm tone for top grades, while the rest are neglected.

Asparagus extra, per dozen bunches	$1.00@	..
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	60@	75
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	60@	75
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	25@	40
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	2.00@	$2.50
Cabbages, Norf., Flat Dutch, per bbl.	50@	80
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl-crate	40@	65
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl	40@	60
Eggplant, Fla., per half bbl	1.50@	2.00
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.40@	..
Onions, Egyptian, 110-lb sack	2.00@	2.10
Onions, Va. and Md., potato, per bas.	1.00@	1.25
String beans, Norf., wax, half-bbl bas.	1.50@	1.75
String beans, Norf., wax, 1-3-basket	1.00@	1.25
String beans, Norf., green, ½-bbl bas.	1.50@	..
String beans, Norf., green, 1-3-bas	1.00@	1.25
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl-crate	1.00@	1.25
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, carrier	1.25@	..
Tomatoes, Fla., common, per carrier	60@	1.00
Turnips, Jersey, white, per 100 b'ches	1.50@	2.00

POTATOES.

Charleston Rose, good to prime, bbl	$3.00@$3.50
Savannah Rose, good to prime	2.75@ 3.25
Charleston and Savannah Chili Red, good to prime, per bbl	2.75@ 3.25
Charleston and Savannah, white, fair to prime, per bbl	2.75@ 3.25
North Carolina Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 3.00
North Carolina Chili Red, fair to prime	1.75@ 2.50
Norfolk Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.00@ 3.25
Eastern Shore Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 3.00
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 1.75
Southern, culls, per bbl	50@ 75
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.75@ ..

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades were in most demand at firm prices.

N. Orleans, centrifugal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—The general inquiry was fair, and values continued firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1⅞@2½
Fair	3¾@4	Fair	2½@2¾
Good	4⅛@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6½		

SUGAR—The market for raws was neglected entirely, with prices quoted as before. Refined in moderate demand at steady prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2⅝ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 3-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting prepaid at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ¼c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼		
Coarse powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4 15-16@4¾		
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼		
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼		
Powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4¾		
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝		
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4¾		
Con. granulated	4

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Majority of Stocks Close Higher, Notwithstanding Dullness.

LIBERAL BUYING ORDERS FROM LONDON

The Grangers Quiet and Firm, the Coalers Inactive, and the General List Strong—Chicago Gas Lower.

TUESDAY—P. M.

While to-day's market was not active stocks were strong and in the majority of instances closed at advances. London, for the first time in a long while, was a liberal buyer, its purchases during the day more than offsetting the sales of the past week. As a result of its operations the foreign exchange market was easier. The stocks in the international group were all strong, notably St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville.

The Grangers as a group, while not weak, failed to advance with the general market. The grain markets were strong on reports of successive rains and the stocks of the grain-carrying roads naturally hesitated for the same cause. The coal stocks were inactive and only slightly changed. Susquehana and Western preferred sold down to 25⅝ on continued liquidation, but in the last hour was marked up to 27⅜, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The late movement was evidently manipulated. Kansas and Texas issues were particularly strong, the common advancing 1⅝ and the preferred 1¼ points. The earnings for the third week in June showed an increase of $63,144. Pacific Mail was strong on small transactions and closed 1⅛ higher. The demand for Wheeling and Lake Erie continued, the buying being based on the large earnings of the company. For the third week in June the earnings were $32,780 against $18,000 last year, but the road was tied up by a strike in 1894; nevertheless the present earnings show a large increase over the normal figures of a year ago. Texas and Pacific, and Wabash preferred held their own, but Missouri Pacific lost ¼.

The weak spots in the day's market were Chicago Gas and New-England. The former opened at 71½ against 73 at yesterday's close. The stock rallied to 72⅝, but later fell back to 70⅜ and closed at 71, a net loss of two points. The early weakness was due to Gov. Altgeld's veto of the Lowenthal Frontage bill, but the afternoon decline was largely the result of a bear raid. New-England sold at 53 at the opening, but there was plenty of stock for sale and it fell back to 49¾, where it closed, being 1½ points lower than yesterday. A story was current that the syndicate which has purchased the control of the property is about to hand it over to the New-York Central instead of to the New-Haven. There were no official announcements on the subject.

There was less activity in the industrials. Sugar moved within 1½ points and closed ⅛ higher at 115⅜. There was particularly good buying of Distilling and Cattle Feeding by brokers who usually act for ex-President Grenhut. This led to the belief that Mr. Grenhut had started to cover his large line of shorts. The stock advanced easily and closed at 21⅜, its top price, with a gain of ⅞. General Electric was firm without much activity. Tennessee Coal and Iron sold up to 39⅝, but fell back to 38¾, a net loss of ⅝. Illinois Steel, on 1,500 shares, advanced 1⅛ points.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in better demand, but the supply was so liberal that rates were not affected. Rates were 1¼@1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet and with no change in general features. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $104,802,893, and the balances were $6,552,305. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $348,107.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and easier. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88¾@$4.88⅞ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 9-16 and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium, Boston—12½@15c discount. San Francisco—Sight,par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $75,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¼@66⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 3-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$33,075,461
Imports for the same period	21,418,372
Net exports	$11,657,089
Net exports to date, 1894	55,290,838
Net exports to date, 1893	63,327,622
Net exports to date, 1892	33,437,039

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158
Broadway	240
Butchers & Drovers'	150
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	135
Commerce	182
Continental	125
Corn Exchange	280
East River	130
Eleventh Ward	200
Fifth Avenue	2500
First National	2500
First National of Staten Island	120
Fourth National	181
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	300
German-American	115
Germania	300
Greenwich	155
Hanover	905
Hudson River	155
Importers & Traders'	510
Irving	136
Leather Manufacturers'	165
Lincoln National	215
Manhattan	191
Market & Fulton	218
Mechanics'	184
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	160
Merchants'	130
Merchants' Exchange	112
Metropolitan	2½
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	110
Nassau	156
New-York	224
New-York County	540
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	117
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	130
Oriental	200
Pacific	180
Park	270
Phenix	113¼
Republic	152
Seaboard National	150
Second National	300
Shoe & Leather	90
Southern National	140
State of New-York	104
Third National	100
Tradesman's	90
United States National	180
West Side	280
Western National	111

One hundred shares of American Exchange sold at 158¾, ten at 158, and twenty-five at 158½.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Adams Express	150	150	148¾	148¾	140	150	11
American Cotton Oil	28⅜	29	28¾	29	28⅜	29	30
American Cotton Oil pf	76⅜	76⅜	75¾	75¾	74½	76¼	20
American Express	114	114	114	114	112	115	10
*American Sugar Refining	115¼	115⅝	114½	115⅜	115¼	115⅜	35,717
*American Sugar Refining pf	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99½	100¼	205
American Tobacco	112⅞	113¼	112¼	113	113⅛	113¼	3,845
American Tobacco pf	115	115	115	115	114	115	200
Atch, T & S. F4 1st in. pd.	10¼	10⅜	10	10	10	10¼	600
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝	325
Baltimore & Ohio	63½	68¼	63½	63½	63	64	120
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg	19½	19½	19½	19½		21	5
Canada Southern	55⅜	55⅞	55¾	55⅞	55½	56	225
Central Pacific	20	20	19	19	19¾	20¼	85
Chesapeake & Ohio	23¾	23⅞	22⅞	23	22⅝	23¼	805
Chicago Gas	71½	72⅝	70⅝	71	71	71¼	30,400
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100¼	99½	100⅛	100⅛	100¼	2,633
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	85⅝	86	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅞	6,850
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46¾	46¾	46¼	46¾	46⅜	46⅝	970
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	92	92	92	92	92	94	35
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68⅜	69⅛	68⅜	68⅞	68⅞	69	16,345
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	121	121	121	121	121	122	535
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	73½	73⅝	73¼	73¼	73¼	73⅜	1,870
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	10¼	10½	9⅝	10	9⅝	10¼	960
Colorado Fuel & Iron	35½	36	35⅜	35¾	35¼	35¾	2,670
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9½	9½	9¼	9½	9	9½	610
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¼	26⅝	26	26¼	26¼	26⅜	1,000
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	65	65	65	65	62	68	10
Consolidated Gas Company	145¾	146	145¾	146	145	146	392
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129½	129¼	129¼	129	129¾	455
Delaware, Lack. & Western	163	163	163	163	163	163½	108
Detroit Gas	30	30	30	30	29⅝	30¼	200
Dist. & C. F. all in. pd	20¾	21⅜	20⅝	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	20,650
*Duluth, S. S. & A	8¾	9	8⅝	9	8¾	9	900
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	16	16½	200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	101½	101½	101½	101½	101	102⅝	100
General Electric	37⅝	37⅞	37¼	37½	37⅝	37⅝	8,625
Illinois Central	95½	95⅝	95½	95½	95½	96½	150
Illinois Steel Company	77½	78¼	77	77¾	77¾	78	1,557
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	19¼	19½	19¼	19½	19	20¼	100
Iowa Central	10¾	10½	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾	30
Lake Erie & Western	25	25	24½	24¾	24¾	25	733
Lake Erie & Western pf	84	84½	84	84⅝	84	84½	787
Lake Shore	150	150	150	150	150	150½	190
Long Island	87¾	87¾	87¼	87¾	85	88	100
*Long Island Traction	13	13⅜	12¾	12¾	12¾	12⅞	1,172
Louisville & Nashville	58⅞	59½	58⅝	59⅜	59	59½	4,600
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9½	9½	9	9	8½	9½	525
Manhattan Consolidated	114½	115	113¾	114¾	114	114⅞	1,383
*Metropolitan Traction	102¾	103½	102¾	102⅞	102	102¾	710
Michigan Central	103	103	103	103	102¼	103	115
Minn. & St. Louis	22¼	22¼	22	22¼	22	22¼	575
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48¾	49	48	48	47¾	48¼	1,110
Missouri Pacific	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32¼	32⅜	32⅝	2,180
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	18⅛	17¼	18⅛	18⅜	18½	4,800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	35½	37	35½	36⅞	36⅜	37	10,775
Mobile & Ohio	25	25	25	25	25	25½	100
*National Lead Company	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	35	124
*National Lead Company pf	90½	90½	89¾	90½	90	90¾	61
National Linseed Oil	30½	30½	30	30	30	30½	900
New-Jersey Central	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	716
New-York Central	101½	102	101¼	101¾	101¼	102¼	50
New-York & N. E., all in. pd	53	53	49¾	49¾	49¼	49¾	4,975
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	16¾	17¼	110
New-York, L. E. & Western	9⅝	10⅛	9⅝	10	10	10¼	400
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	9¾	10	10	10¼	1,204
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	26	27⅜	25¼	27⅜	27¼	28	3,790
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5⅝	115
Northern Pacific	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	430
Northern Pacific pf	16½	17¼	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	1,106
Ontario & Western	17⅞	18	17⅝	18	18	18¼	600
Pacific Mail	30⅝	31½	30½	31½	30⅜	31	1,320
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	220
Philadelphia & Reading	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	2,400
Pittsburg & Western pf	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	31	31½	400
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19¾	19¾	19½	19¾	19	19½	300
Pitts., C. & St. Louis pf	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	52	53	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	113½	113½	112⅝	113½	113½	114	50
St. Louis Southwestern	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	750
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17	17½	17	17⅜	17	17½	800
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅝	40⅝	40⅞	1,204
Southern Pacific	24½	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	800
Southern Railway	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	14¼	14⅜	1,755
Southern Railway pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	41½	1,630
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39⅛	39⅝	38¾	38¾	38½	38½	1,210
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	100	102	100	102	100	103	550
Texas Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	2,125
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	6	50
United States Cordage	1⅝	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	1,610
United States Cordage pf	3½	4½	3½	4	3½	4	1,393
United States Rubber	40⅞	40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41	335
†United States Rubber pf	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	93½	300
*United States Leather	18⅝	18⅝	17½	18⅝	18⅝	18¾	4,507
*United States Leather pf	92⅜	93¼	92½	93¼	93	93½	1,800
Wabash	8¾	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	390
Wabash pf	20¾	20⅝	20	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	2,360
Western Union Telegraph	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	92¼	92⅝	955
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¼	16½	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¾	5,495
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	49⅝	49⅝	49½	49½	48⅞	49½	305
Wisconsin Central	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	5½	6	100
Total sales							227,527

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Kingston & Pembroke	.25	.25	.25	.25	100

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st	42¼	East Tenn. Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s	108½	St L, Southw'n 1st	80
Atch, J Co & W 1st	100⅝	4,000	100⅝	St Paul, M & M 1st	114
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	103¼	3,000	103¼	San An & Ar P 4s	
Ally & Sus Con 5s	119¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		11,000	67⅝
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Receipts	108½	10,000	108½	2,000	67⅝
17,000	75½	6,000	108¾	12,000	67⅝
31,000	75	Gal. Har'g & S'n An Mex & Pac 1st 5s		8,000	68
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmt paid	83	5,000	93¾	Savannah & W 1st	
5,000	27½	Gen Elec Co Deb 5s		10,000	54½
10,000	27¾	5,000	90½	Trust Receipts	
Atlan & Pac Gtd 4s	87½	5,000b2	90¾	10,000	54
2,000	87¼	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s		20,000	54⅜
Austin & N'w'n 1st	115	7,000	115	20,000	54½
6,000	92	2,000s3	115	20,000	54⅝
5,000	92½	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	79¼	Seattle, L S & E 1st	54½
7,000	93	1,000	79¼	Trust Receipts	
Brooklyn C & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s	104	Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s	74	5,000	47
5,000	111¾	22,000	90¼	So Car & Ga Trust 5s	
5,000	112	Kans City & Pac 1st	75	1,000	94½
3,000	112¼	5,000	75	1,000	94¾
2,000	112½	5,000b3	75	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	108	Kan Pac 1st Cons	71½	10,000	93
4,000	108¼	2,000	95¼	Southern R'y 1st 5s	
3,000	108¼	Laclede Gas 1st Cons	84¾	2,000	88⅜
Buff, N Y & Erie 1st	104	of St L 1st 5s	60	1,000	88⅜
1,000	103	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	104	3,000	88⅜
Buffalo & Erie New	100¼	31,000	92⅜	10,000	88⅜
1,000	100	Lo & Nashville Cons	100	11,000	88⅜
Bur, C Rap & N 1st	100	1,000	100	21,000	88¾
Collat Trust 5s	99	Lo, N A & Chi Cons	100	20,000	89
5,000	98¾	1,000	100	10,000	88⅞
1,000	99	Lo, N A & Chic G M	75	15,000	88⅞
Canada So 1st Gtd	104½	5,000	75	Tenn Coal, Ir & R 6s	
1,000	104¾	6,000	75⅛	12,000	40¾
Central of N J G M 5s	117¾	5,000	75⅛	Tenn Div 6s	
10,000	117¾	Manh'n R'y Con 4s	100¼	1,000	95
1,000	117½	2,000	100	Tex & N O Cons 5s	
C & Ohio 6s, 1911	102⅜	Midland of N J 1st	114½	7,000	95
5,000	113¾	4,000	114½	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
Ches & O Gen 4½s	80⅞	Minn & St L Con 5s	102⅜	10,000	92¼
2,000	83¼	25,000	102⅜	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
11,000	83⅛	Mo, Kan & East 1st	91¼	1,000	30⅝
7,000	83	15,000	94⅞	1,000	30⅝
10,000	83¼	10,000	94⅞	1,000	30⅝
7,000	83⅛	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	80¼	5,000	30⅝
10,000	83¼	8,000	80¼	1,000	31
15,000	85⅛	7,000	80¼	Oreg S L & U N Con	
5,000b3	82⅜	10,000b3	80¼	5,000	51
1,000	83½	35,000	80¼	Union Pac 1st, 1898	
Ches & O, R & A Div 1st Cons 4s	80¾	5,000	80¾	2,000	100¼
3,000	80¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	80¾	Trust Co Certfs	
30,000	80¾	3,000	80¾	6,000	50
5,000	80¾	11,000	61¾	Union Pac Gold 5s	
Chic, B & Q Cons 5s	105	5,000	61¾	13,000	50¾
5,000	105	Mo, K & T of T 5s	87⅛	3,000	50
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s	105	8,000	87⅛	Col Trust Notes	
2,000	102⅝	8,000	87⅝	12,000	50¾
Chicago & Erie 1st	67½	10,000	87⅝	1,000	50¾
5,000b2	92⅜	Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	87⅜	40,000	97
5,000b2	92¾	10,000	87⅜	U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	
5,000b2	93	18,000	87½	1,000	40⅞
22,000	92	Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	87¾	4,000	40⅜
Chic & Nor Pac 1st 5,000	108	35,000	104	5,000	40¾
1,000	108	5,000	87⅜	5,000	40¾
1,000	108	Col Coal & Iron 6s	87⅜	Wabash 1st 5s	
Chic & N W S F 5s	108	1,000	90	11,000	107⅜
5,000	109	20,000	87½	1,000	107⅝
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s	91	Columbus, H V & Toledo 1st 5s	87¼	1,000	107⅝
1,000	91¼	7,000	87¼	6,000s3	107½
21,000	97	Mo, K & T of T 5s	87¼	2,000	107⅝
4,000	97⅛	8,000	87½	4,000	107½
10,000	97¼	8,000	87⅝	1,000	107¾
Chic, R I & P 2xt 5s	87⅜	10,000	87⅜	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	
5,000b2	107	18,000	87½	6,000	76¾
Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s	87⅜	22,000	87⅜	1,000	76½
35,000	104	5,000	87⅜	1,000	76¾
Col Coal & Iron 6s	87⅜	10,000	87⅜	3,000	76¾
1,000	90	20,000	87½	2,000	76¾
Dal & Waco 1st 5s	98	Mob & Ohio G M 4s	68	2,000	77
5,000b2	86½	8,000	68	West Shore Gtd 4s	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	67¾	22,000	67¾	4,000	107
2,000	89	15,000	68	W'n N Y & Penn 1st	82½
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	68¼	15,000	68¼	5,000	100¼
4,000	96	1,000	68¾	W'n Nor Car 1st 6s	
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s	98	Nat St'ch M Co 1st	98	2,000	116¾
2,000	100¾	1,000	100¾	N Y Central Deb 5s	
15,000	100¾				
Total sales					$1,917,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..	Kingston & Pembroke	8	10
Alton & Terre Haute	61¼	65	Laclede Gas	27	20
American Coal	91	..	Laclede Gas pf	84	87
American District Telegraph	30	40	L., N. A. & C. pf	26½	27
American T. & C	96	..	L., St. L. & P		2
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	10½	Mahoning Coal R	115	..
*Bay State Gas	18	20	Mahoning C. R. pf	106	..
B. & Southern Illinois pf	132½	..	Manhattan Beach	4½	..
Boston A. L. pf	103	105	Maryland Coal pf	55	65
Brunswick Company	2½	3¼	Mexican Central	10	11½
Buffalo, R. & P. pf		60	Mexican National certificates	2⅝	3
Bur., C. R. & N	45	..	Minn. & St. L. 1st pf	87	88
Canadian Pacific	53⅜	54½	Minnesota Iron	64½	68
Cedar F. & M		10	N., C. & St. L	68	90
Chicago & Alton	153	..	National Starch	7½	10
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	National Starch 1st pf	50	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	55½	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90½	100½	New Central C	7	9
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148¾	145	N. Y. & N. H	213	218
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	72	74
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	78	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	32¼	33¾
Commercial Cable	150	..	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf	22	..
Consolidated Coal	32½	..	Norfolk Southern	95	..
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15¼	Norfolk & Western	3½	3¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47⅜	..	Norfolk & Western pf	13¼	14
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	9½	10¼	Ontario Mining	8	10
D., M. & Ft. D. pf	47½	55	Oregon Improvement	11½	13
Erie Tel. & Tel	58¾	59¾	Oregon Railway & Navigation	29	31
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	45	Oregon Short Line & U. N	7	8
F. & P. M	14½	15	Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
F. & P. M. pf	40	44	Peoria & Eastern	4½	7
Great Northern pf	133½	136	Pitts, Young. & Ash	47¾	..
G. B. & W. pf. tr	1	1¾	P., F. W. & C	167	..
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	2¼	3½	P., F. W. & C. pf	148	..
Homestake	22	..	Pullman Palace Car Co	173	175
Iowa Central pf	33	34	Quicksilver	2¼	3¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	..	Quicksilver pf	17	19
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10¼	Rens. & Sar	178	..
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	5½	Rio Grande Western	17	18¼
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	..	Rio Grande Western pf	44	45¼

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
St. J. & G. I		3½	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	70½	81
St. Paul & Duluth	29	31	Tol., A. A. & N. M	2	3
St. Paul & Duluth pf	90	91½	*Tol., St. L. & K. C	6	7
St. Paul & Omaha pf	115½	117½	*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf	14½	..
Ct. Paul., Minn. & Man	115	116	Union Pacific	12½	12¾
Silver bullion certificates	66⅛	66⅜	United States Express	40	42
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45	United States Cordage gtd	7	8
*Texas Central	16	20	Utica & B. River	150	..
*Texas Central pf	41	..	Wells-Fargo Express	110	114
T. P. Land Tr	11	11½	*Western Union Beef	10¼	11½
Toledo & Ohio Central	47	49	*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref	115⅝	115⅞	114¼	115¼	15,460
Am. Tobacco	113¼	113¼	112⅝	112¾	600
A., T. & S. F.	10¼	10¾	10¼	10⅜	150
Ark. C. Imp. pf	21	21¼	21	21¼	100
C., C., C. & St. L	46¾	46¾	46⅜	46⅜	130
C. of N. J	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	30
C. & N. W	100¼	100¼	99⅝	100	700
Chi. Gas	72	72⅛	70¾	71¼	6,620
C., R. I. & P.	73¼	73⅜	73¼	73¼	470
C., B. & Q.	85⅞	86	85⅝	85⅞	3,030
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69⅛	68⅝	68⅞	9,060
Chi., St. P., M. & O	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	100
Col., H. V. & T	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	100
Col. F. & I	36	36	35⅝	35⅝	300
Ches. & O	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	100
D. & C. F	21	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜	5,210
Gen. Elec	37⅜	38	37⅜	37⅝	1,470
Laclede Gas	27⅛	28¼	27⅛	28¼	900
Louis. & N	58⅞	59½	58⅞	59⅛	1,300
L. E. Trac	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	50
Manhattan	114	114	114	114	150
Mich. Cent	103	103	103	103	100
Minn. & St.L	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	100
Total sales					56,325

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d, cfs	27½	27½	27½	27⅛	$10,000
Mo., K. & E. 1st	94½	94½	94½	94½	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	61	61	61	61	8,000
Nor. Pac. 3d	74	74	74	74	3,000
Ore. Im. 5s	50	50	50	50	5,000
R. G. W. 4s	79½	79½	79½	79⅝	$5,000
R. Isl. 6s, def	97½	97⅝	97¼	97⅝	4,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	37	37	37	37	10,000
South. Ry. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	4,000
Texas P. 2d	30¾	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	1,000
U. S. C. 1st	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	4,000
U.P., D. & G. 1st	40½	40½	40½	40½	5,000
Total sales					$71,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Best & Belch.	.67	.67	.67	.67	100
Comst'k Tun.	.10	.11	.10	.11	2,800
C. Tun. bonds	.12	.12	.12	.12	4,000
La Crosse	.12	.13	.12	.13	1,500
Standard	2.50	2.50	2.40	2.40	600
Total sales					9,000

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FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A. CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000. 48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank — 42 Wall Street.

Chemical National — 270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce — CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank. — Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank — CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank, — Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National — 19 Nassau Street.

Central National — 822 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank — Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank — Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company — 18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, 39 WILLIAM STREET. L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. — 234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co. — Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO., 46 and 48 Wall St. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co. — 36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co. — CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000. MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company — Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
EXECUTE ORDERS FOR
STOCKS AND BONDS
AT NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE AND DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. YORK
120 BROADWAY, NEW
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN, GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

OFFICE OF THE CANTON COMPANY,
N. E. cor. Toone & Second Sts.,
Canton, Baltimore Co., Md.,
June 14, 1895.

By resolutions of the Directors, notice is hereby given to the stockholders that FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be expended in the purchase of the SHARES of its CAPITAL STOCK.

All offers to sell must be in writing and inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed, "Proposals to sell stock."

All offers received before 12 o'clock noon, on the 8th day of July next, will be considered, and the said sum will be expended in the purchase of shares offered at the lowest prices, the company, however, reserving the right to reject any or all offers.

Said stock, when purchased, will be cancelled in accordance with the charter.

W. B. BROOKS, President.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at its office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 10th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

NOTICE.—The Receiver of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company hereby advertises for bids for the purchase of the property and the franchises and privileges of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, which, with the approval of the Supreme Court for New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut, he may sell. Bids will be received by mail until September 1st, 1895, and they should be addressed to EDMUND ZACHER, Receiver of Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, New-Haven, Conn.

CLERKS, SALESMEN, BOOKKEEPERS WHO are reliable and respectable, holding permanent positions, can make short loans; easy terms; strictly confidential. MERCANTILE TRADING COMPANY, 621 Broadway.

Financial.

To Bondholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

The Bondholders' Protective Committee have since their first announcement, June 12, 1895, made such examination of the affairs of the United States Cordage Company as the reports and data submitted to them by the courtesy of the Company's officials have enabled them to make. The time has not been sufficient for independent investigation of the present situation and the prospects for the future. But, on the data furnished by the Company to justify their proposal that you should exchange your first mortgage bonds for second mortgage income bonds, giving priority to new bonds to be issued for funds furnished by the stockholders, your Committee already feel justified in advising you that they are unable to discover any sufficient ground for this relinquishment of your security.

The statements furnished to your Committee show:

(1.) The Company's Balance Sheet, May 1, 1895, shows current liabilities (exclusive of fixed charges and taxes) amounting to $2,155,073.48; and quick assets available for the payment thereof amounting to $2,350,529.88. Your Committee are informed that during the month of May the liabilities were reduced by payment of $400,000 of loans and notes, while the value of merchandise, and accounts receivable on hand June 1 amounted in round numbers to $2,000,000, besides some other small items of value.

On their own showing the Company have abundant assets to pay current liabilities without encroaching at all on your security.

(2.) While it is true that the Company started under serious difficulties, arising in part from the obligations of the old Company, for which due allowance ought to be made, yet it had January 1, 1894, a capital of $1,197,624.27 in cash, $276,963.44 in good accounts, and $1,236,001.01 in merchandise, aggregating $2,770,588.72; and subsequently received from sales of securities $567,497; and the Company's embarrassment for want of working capital appears, by the statements, to be attributable to the business methods pursued by the management, and not causes affecting the intrinsic worth of your security. Chief among these are the following:

Speculation in Raw Material.—In 1894, a year of diminished trade in all lines of business, the Company purchased nearly 85,000,000 pounds of hemp on a declining market (in addition to 6,787,000 pounds on hand at the time of the reorganization) and nearly 6,000,000 pounds of rope and twine (in addition to 9,000,000 pounds on hand.) They only used 46,800,000 pounds of hemp in manufacture, and, after selling off 17,000,000 pounds, they carried over nearly 28,000,000 pounds of hemp, besides 24,600,000 pounds of rope and twine. Their sales of manufactured goods amounted to $2,496,389.01; their purchases of raw material amounted to the disproportionate sum of $3,683,120.01.

Expansion of Plant.—In the same year of diminished trade, with three-fourths of their mills idle, they bought the Pearson mill for $900,000, of which they paid $500,000 in cash.

Cost of Management.—The "office and agency expenses" for the year were $260,030.43 on sales of $2,496,389.01.

In conclusion, **your Committee have discovered in the representations made by the Company no reason why you should sacrifice your security in the manner contemplated by the plan put out in the interest of the Company's present management.** They learn that the underlying liens, on which stress is laid by the Company, attach chiefly to mills which have long been idle, and are not urgent.

A large number of bonds have been already deposited, but holders are advised that the general co-operation of the bondholders is indispensable if they would maintain the value of their bonds and avoid the heavy losses threatened by the Company's plan of reorganization. The Committee, therefore, urge the prompt deposit of bonds with the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY**, New-York City, or the **BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, Boston, Mass., under the terms of the Committee's circular of June 12.

New-York, June 18, 1895.

DUMONT CLARKE,
American Exchange National Bank.
R. M. GALLAWAY,
Merchants' National Bank.
STUYVESANT FISH,
National Park Bank.
EBENEZER S. MASON,
Bank of New-York.
CHARLES A. VIALLE,
National Bank of the Republic, Boston.
GEORGE RIPLEY,
Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad Street, New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND

sold at 53 yesterday, closing 3 per cent. lower. Do you remember what our advs. and letters have been telling you about this stock? It is not a COLORADO or TENNESSEE deal, but a RAILROAD that all NEW-YORK and BOSTON people use at some time. It runs through a continuous village. It has the most valuable terminals in BOSTON. It is the only EASTERN road which is not selling way above par and paying big dividends. It never had a fair show, but it is going to secure its rights now. We think par cheap for it.

BUY SOME THIS MORNING—NOT IN A BUCKET SHOP, BUT IN ONE OF THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGES OR IN THE BOSTON BOARD, WHERE YOUR PURCHASE WILL HELP A RISE. Don't be afraid of the majority freezing you out; the road runs through three STATES, and two of them won't allow their citizens to be swindled.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
ALSO IN WORLD BUILDING.
UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,270 BROADWAY, (NEAR 33D ST.)
Call or send for DAILY LETTER and CIRCULAR.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
GENERAL MTGE. 6% BONDS
OF THE
Memphis & Charleston Railroad Co.

At the instance of a large number of the holders of the above bonds, the undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to protect the interests of the bondholders.

As provided by the order of the court, immediate proof of the bonds is necessary. You are therefore requested to deposit the same with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York (for which negotiable certificates will be issued) and sign the bondholders' protective agreement, copies of which can be obtained from any of the undersigned, or at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIMON BORG,
20 Nassau Street,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
45 Wall Street,
ALBERT S. ROE,
323 Produce Exchange,
Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH, of Counsel.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. Company:

Notice is hereby given that bonds should be deposited in the Central Trust Company, New-York, on or before July 15, 1895, under the agreement signed by three-fourths of the holders, in order to participate in the purchase of the road to be sold under decree of the United States Circuit Court.

R. A. LANCASTER & CO.,
10 Wall St., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, June 24, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of July next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 29th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th of July next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 55 Bonds of $100 each, 11 Bonds of $500 each, and 189 Bonds of $1,000 each of the numbers specified below were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine St., New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before

1ST DAY OF JULY NEXT, AS FROM THAT DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE TO ACCRUE THEREON:

55 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
20	120	398	743	860	1179	1842	1428	1795	1898
29	160	530	772	893	1204	1373	1483	1818	1922
39	181	593	779	916	1256	1374	1493	1834	1943
66	305	621	813	1100	1263	1400	1522	1846	1986
100	417	659	821	1138	1339	1406	1540	1887	2023
112	450	671	854	1150					

11 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

3	22	68	86	97	104	126	179	267	313
10									

189 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

44	840	1434	1988	2579	3437	4092	4872	5724	6735
122	862	1492	2019	2678	3480	4100	4922	5791	6790
142	907	1552	2020	2682	3541	4125	5078	5968	6793
159	942	1565	2072	2702	3645	4164	5106	5978	6834
169	962	1621	2146	2804	3647	4256	5137	5986	6860
257	966	1633	2150	2876	3675	4280	5158	6030	6864
288	974	1673	2181	2887	3684	4282	5212	6231	6898
325	987	1694	2235	2905	3708	4324	5214	6267	6982
326	991	1722	2244	2917	3744	4342	5227	6301	7075
377	1009	1758	2262	2936	3776	4371	5234	6345	7143
397	1066	1811	2293	2956	3903	4414	5261	6385	7160
439	1161	1829	2340	2978	3912	4557	5367	6422	7230
455	1190	1880	2343	3065	3939	4565	5387	6427	7269
465	1193	1885	2344	3067	3941	4658	5389	6587	7316
610	1204	1886	2351	3309	3956	4665	5418	6641	7328
636	1222	1919	2497	3341	3964	4709	5479	6653	7428
658	1230	1930	2502	3350	3965	4768	5555	6695	7483
775	1332	1936	2504	3358	3970	4770	5605	6720	7571
817	1409	1974	2512	3433	3989	4775	5642	6724	

JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.
New-York, April 9, 1895.
DRAWING NO. 16.

$300,000
First Mortgage
6% 20-Year Bonds
OF THE
CHICAGO ELECTRIC TRANSIT CO.
GUARANTEED BY THE
West Chicago Street Railroad Co.
Present market value of stock (at prices quoted per share) over $17,000,000.

For detailed description of the Company's lines, reference is made to the report of the President, copy of which will be furnished on application. From a late statement of operation, furnished by the officials of the Company, it appears that the earning capacity of the property is now more than sufficient to meet all fixed charges, making the bonds attractive on their own merits. In addition to which is the valuable guarantee of the West Chicago Street Railroad Company, whose published report for the year 1894 is as follows:

Gross Earnings	$4,181,237.14
Operating Expenses	2,518,626.00
Net Earnings	$1,662,611.14
Fixed Charges	859,470.00
Amount applicable to Dividends	$803,141.14

Special circular and President's report sent on application. Report of expert and attorney's opinion may be seen at our office.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS ON REQUEST.

List of New Municipal Loans,
suitable for the investment of individual and trust funds, mailed on application.

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY,
BANKERS,
15 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.
Also, CHICAGO, BOSTON.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The undersigned, having been requested by the holders of a large amount of second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds and stock of the Ohio Southern Railroad Company to act as a committee to formulate and carry out a plan of reorganization of said railroad, request the holders of said second mortgage bonds and stock to send their addresses and amounts of their holdings to any member of the committee, in order that they may receive copies of said plan as soon as prepared.

New-York, June 24th, 1895.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
President Manhattan Trust Company, 1 Nassau St., New-York.
JAMES D. SMITH,
of James D. Smith & Co., 42 Broad St., New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York.

Dividends.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York, held this day, June 24, 1895, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. per share was declared on the capital stock of the company, payable at the opening of business on Monday, July 15, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, June 29, 1895, when the transfer books shall be closed for the purposes of the dividend.

The transfer books will reopen July 16, 1895.

CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
June 25, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND R.R. CO., No. 7 Nassau St., New-York, June 21, 1895.

The coupons due July 1st on the BIRMINGHAM DIVISION Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the Hanover National Bank, New-York City.

J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 8, 1895.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

NEW-YORK BELTING AND PACKING COMPANY, Limited, 15 Park Row, New-York, June 25, 1895.—Coupons due July 1, 1895, on the 6 per cent. Mortgage Debenture Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., 66 Broadway.

WM. T. BAIRD, Secretary.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, June 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, June 25, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1895.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

Dividends.

Tennessee Bonds.

The interest maturing July 1st on $18,500,000 3s and $500,000 each 6s and 5s, Bonds of the State of Tennessee, will be paid at our banking house, 16 and 18 Wall St., or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on JUNE 28TH WITHOUT REBATE.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.
New-York, June 20th, 1895.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, June 24, 1895.

A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed June 28, and reopen July 29, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS, HOCKING VALLEY & TOLEDO RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock of this Company for the half year ending June 30th has been declared, payable July 1, 1895. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record.

For the purpose of the dividend, the transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 3 o'clock June 5, 1895, and remain closed until July 2, 1895.

C., H. V. & T. RY. CO.,
By W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, June 20, 1895, at 3 P. M., and reopened on Monday, July 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on July 1, 1895.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, June 11, 1895.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
DREXEL BUILDING,
Philadelphia, June 12, 1895.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., payable on June 29, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 21. Checks will be mailed.

N. B.—The transfer books close from June 21 to July 13 for the annual meeting.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.
96 Reade St.,
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend of 4 Per Cent. has been this day declared upon the preferred stock of this company by the Board of Directors, payable July 15th, 1895, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books at the close of business on Tuesday, June 25th, 1895. The books will be reopened at the opening of business July 16th, 1895.

CHAS. R. FLINT, Treasurer.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, June 25th, 1895.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Dividend.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND NO. 61.

Resolved that a dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free from tax, be declared to the shareholders of record at the close of business on Tuesday, June 25, 1895, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

C. S. YOUNG, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 25th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND CITY
NEW-YORK, June 22th, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due July 1st, will be paid as usual by THE STATE TRUST CO., 34 Wall St.

WALTER A. PEASE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, until which time transfer books will remain closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY.
Brooklyn, June 5, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Trustees this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. on the capital stock of this company, payable July 1, 1895. Transfer books closed from 3 P. M. June 21, 1895, until 10 A. M. July 2, 1895.

JAS. R. COWING, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av., and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 22, 1895.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 22 until July 1, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 25, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

F. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
June 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1895.
91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

SIXTIETH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21st, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 1st July, proximo.

Transfer books closed until July 2, 1895.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, June 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per cent., (3 per cent.) payable July 1st, 1895.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, June 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

New-York, June 22, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1895.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Savings Banks' Dividends.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
1 & 3 THIRD AV. (opp Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1853. 84TH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1895.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1895, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM, will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 17, 1895.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1895.

WM. BURRELL, Pres.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, Sec'y.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
644 BROADWAY.
83th Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1895.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

IRVING Savings Institution,
96 Warren St., New-York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30th, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15th, 1895. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. H. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,
128 AND 130 BOWERY.
NEW-YORK, June 10, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 22, 1895, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future interest the same as a deposit.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION
341 AND 343 BOWERY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 15, 1895. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1895.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall St.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1895, as follows:

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

On accounts larger than three thousand dollars and which exceeded said amount prior to the limitation of deposits by statute, at the rate of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after Monday, July 15, 1895.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES Cashier.
New-York, June 20, 1895.

Union Dime Savings Institution,
BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR Per Cent. on the first $1,000. THREE Per Cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 18, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Copartnership Notices.

E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.—The undersigned, desiring to form a special partnership, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York, do hereby certify and declare:

1. The name of firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacturing, buying, and selling cigars, and buying and selling leaf tobacco, and buying and selling all articles appertaining or incident to the said business.

3. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein are EMIL SEIDENBERG, who resides at the Graham House, southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, in the City, County, and State of New-York; JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, who resides at Number 364 East Sixty-ninth Street, in the said city, and ADOLF STIEFEL, who resides at Number 6 East Eighty-sixth Street, in the said city, all of whom are general partners, and BERNHARD BEINECKE, who resides at Number 47 East Seventy-eighth Street, in the said city, a special partner, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, who resides at Number 42 East Seventy-third Street, in the said city, a special partner.

4. The said BERNHARD BEINECKE, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, as a special partner, has contributed the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) dollars in cash as capital to the common stock of the said partnership.

5. The said partnership shall commence on the 4th day of June, 1895, and terminate on the 30th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, June 4th, 1895.

EMIL SEIDENBERG,
JOSEPH SEIDENBERG,
ADOLF STIEFEL,
B. BEINECKE by J. HESDORFER, J. HESDORFER,

JOS. HESDORFER.

City and County of New-York, ss.: On this 4th day of June, 1895, before me personally appeared EMIL SEIDENBERG, JOSEPH SEIDENBERG, ADOLF STIEFEL, and JOSEPH HESDORFER, to me known and known to me to be the individuals described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

M. A. KURSHEEDT,
Notary Public, New-York County.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: EMIL SEIDENBERG, being duly sworn, does depose and say that he is one of the general partners in the firm of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO.; that the sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.00) Dollars has been actually and in good faith paid in cash to the common stock of the said partnership of E. SEIDENBERG, STIEFEL & CO. by BERNHARD BEINECKE, and the like sum of Fifty Thousand ($50,000.

SETTLED OUT OF COURT

Miss Mary Irene Hoyt Withdraws Her Suit for $100,000 Damages for Libel Against Mrs. Hetty Green.

There will be much disappointment to an eager public in the announcement that the libel suit for $100,000 damages begun by Miss Mary Irene Hoyt against Mrs. Hetty Green has been discontinued. Miss Hoyt charged that Mrs. Green had done her grave injury by uttering these words in the presence of reporters at the law office of H. H. Anderson:

"Did you ever see such a set of buzzards? Oh, it is sad to think of poor Irene Hoyt. Joe Choate and the other buzzards got hold of her and she is in an asylum now. Barling was the star witness for Choate in that case."

The trial of the case had been looked forward to as one of the events of the age, as both ladies have been well known for years, because of their courageous qualities and their great fortunes.

Mrs. Green, it was charged, had uttered the alleged slanderous words during a reference before Mr. Anderson, who is passing on the accounts of Henry A. Barling, executor of the estate of Mrs. Green's father.

Miss Hoyt asserted that these remarks concerning her, though not leveled at her, were "false and malicious," and were widely circulated by the newspapers that published them. She had contested the probate of the will of her father, Jesse Hoyt, years ago, and had other litigation over the estate, and declared that in all of the actions she was considered perfectly competent and had never been declared insane, although at one time she had been "unwarrantably restrained of her liberty in an asylum." Since then, she declared, she "has led a quiet life, and the utterance of the remarks against her had a tendency to bring her again to the attention of the public," although there was not the slightest reason for the use of the words attributed to Mrs. Green.

The will of Jesse Hoyt was upheld after a long litigation. He left about $10,000,000, made in the steamboat business.

Justice Patterson, on consent of both sides, yesterday signed an order discontinuing Miss Hoyt's action, without costs. Nothing as to the reason for the discontinuance was set forth in the order except that it was by consent of both parties. At the office of J. Duplignac, counsel for Miss Hoyt, no information would be given out regarding the case.

Mr. Benedict, of Benedict & Benedict, 68 Wall Street, who was associated with Edwin Kempton as counsel for Mrs. Green, said that there were no terms of settlement on which the suit of Miss Hoyt was dismissed. The suit, he said, was simply discontinued. The causes of the discontinuance he said, he did not know and did not think they would be made public.

BOTH CLAIM TO BE HIS WIDOW

Brauchmuller Kept Up Two Establishments.

Two women, both alleging that they were his only genuine widow, are battling for the estate left by A. J. Brauchmuller, who was also known as A. J. B. Miller. Up to the time of his death, last February, Brauchmuller, or Miller, had been a clerk in the office of the Public Administrator, and it was recently discovered that he had doctored his accounts.

The two women who claim to be his widows are Marie Magdalena Miller and Agnes Miller. In the office of the Public Administrator Brauchmuller, or Miller, was always supposed to have been a resident of this city, but since his death it has been learned that he had two residences, one in this city and the other in Brooklyn.

He had lived with Agnes Miller at 53 St. Marks Place in this city, but they separated about eight years ago under an agreement by which he was to pay her $25 a month for the rest of her days. Marie M. Miller says she married him in June, 1885, when, Agnes declares, he was still living with her in this city. Marie also says that from that time he went to live with her in Brooklyn, and remained with her until he died. Agnes declares that Miller had Marie as a domestic in the household when he was living with her, and that Marie had been married before.

Surrogate Fitzgerald has ordered a reference in order to establish which of the women has a standing as the man's widow.

MRS. PERKINS'S WILL SUSTAINED

A General Term Decision Affecting Forty Charitable Institutions.

The will of Mrs. Lizzie H. Perkins, of which Gov. Levi P. Morton is one of the executors, has been upheld by the General Term of the Supreme Court. About forty charitable institutions in this city and Washington are favorably affected by the decision.

Mrs. Perkins died in Paris in September, 1891, leaving an estate of $2,000,000. She named Ellen C. Woodbury as residuary legatee, and appointed Gov. Morton and John H. Wyman executors. She directed in her will that, after all the debts and legacies had been paid, the executors should sell bonds, stocks, and other personal property and apply the proceeds to hospitals for women in this city and Washington, D. C.

Justice Russell, on the trial, decided that this clause was void. The General Term holds the will valid in its entirety.

On Trial for Murder.

The trial of Jacob Spath, for murder in the first degree, was begun yesterday before Recorder Goff.

Spath is charged with the killing of Charles Bucher, a laborer, on Feb. 4 last, in the saloon at 118 Greenwich Street. It is alleged that on the day of the shooting the prisoner met Bucher in the barroom, and, upon seeing him, walked up to him and said:

"Charlie, you hit me. You won't hit me any more," whereupon he drew his revolver and shot Bucher.

Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy represent the people, and Hugh O. Pentecost appears for the defendant.

The case will be continued to-day.

Husband Got Six Cents Damages.

Policeman Patrick McElroy, attached to the East Fifty-first Street Station, was defendant, yesterday, in a suit for $10,000 damages, brought by Paul Cassidy, for the alienation of the affection of his wife, Mrs. Sarah Cassidy. The suit was tried before Judge Pryor, in the Court of Common Pleas, and the jury returned a verdict for 6 cents for the plaintiff.

John Cassidy, the eleven-year-old son of Mrs. Cassidy, testified against his mother.

Holds the Wedding Presents.

Mrs. Annie C. Halger, who keeps a storage warehouse at 300 West Thirty-fourth Street, is holding on to $15,000 worth of wedding presents given to Mrs. Sarah H. Howell, to recover an alleged claim of $1,095 for storage.

Judge Gliegerich of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday issued a temporary injunction restraining Mrs. Halger from selling the property pending the issue of a suit brought to settle Mrs. Halger's claim.

Jahr Will Contest Settled.

Rudolph Jahr's contest over the will of his mother, Caroline Jahr, has been withdrawn. Mrs. Jahr left about $100,000. Rudolph was disinherited, it was said, because of his fondness for horse racing.

Ex-Surrogate Ransom, Jahr's counsel, yesterday refused to give the terms on which the contest had been settled. Jahr was formerly a member of the wholesale drug firm of Henry Kline & Co.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Francisco Cassatta was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions.

Cassatta killed Francisco Barcia on Feb. 4 of this year, during a free fight in front of 246 Elizabeth Street. Self-defense was pleaded by the defendant. His counsel, W. F. Howe, gave notice that he would move for a new trial.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—Ida Goldberg, the young Jewess who pleaded guilty to abducting Bessie Sugar, a fifteen-year-old girl, from Paterson, N. J., and who took her to 85 Orchard Street for immoral purposes, was released yesterday by Judge Allison of the Court of General Sessions on her own recognizance, on her assurance that she will go to the House of Mercy at Inwood.

—The jury in the Garrahan case failed to agree upon a verdict in General Sessions Court yesterday, and was discharged by Judge Allison. Garrahan was charged with having defrauded poor Italians in this city of over $30,000, which he obtained from them in payment of fictitious shares of stock issued by a Maryland land improvement company.

—William H. Burke was arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff Walgering and locked up in Ludlow Street Jail upon an order signed by Judge Bookstaver, in the Court of Common Pleas, for contempt of court, Burke failing to pay his wife, Anna C. Burke, $50 counsel fees and $5 a week alimony, in her suit against him for an absolute divorce.

—Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, dismissed the action against Thomas H. Barowsky and Thomas H. Burchard, as surviving executors of the estate of Thomas H. Herring, brought by Elisha H. Pratt, to recover $24,749, alleged to be due the W. C. Herring estate, for which Mr. Pratt is administrator.

—Ex-Senator Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, counsel for Police Capt. Donohue, moved before Justice Ingraham in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday to have the trial of Capt. Donohue, who was indicted on the charge of bribery, transferred to General Sessions. The motion was denied.

—Corporation Counsel Scott yesterday asked the Superior Court to confirm the report of the Commissioners of Appraisal of the Fort Washington Ridge Road, which has been submitted. The Commissioners are Walter Stanton, J. Romaine Brown, and M. J. Mulqueen.

—The notice of appeal from the judgment of $43,104, entered against Russell Sage in the case of William R. Laidlaw, was filed yesterday in the office of the County Clerk. The appeal cannot be heard until next October.

—Marco Negri pleaded guilty yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to having made counterfeit half dollars of the Columbian and regular issues.

—Jacob Berlinger was yesterday appointed by Col. John R. Fellows a Deputy Assistant District Attorney, at a salary of $3,500 a year.

STATE COURTS

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. Class VI.—2—Saalfield vs. Saalfield.

Class VII.—3—National Silk Label Company vs. Hatch. 4—Patchen vs. Woefelaer. 5—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Young.

Class VIII.—6—Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Stone. 7—New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Parsons. 8—Gustkal vs. Judson. 9—Perrine vs. Okun. 10—McNulty vs. Woolsey. 11—Johnson vs. Lowenstein. 12—Matter of Morely. 13—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 14—Baldwin vs. Bohmer. 15—Monahan vs. Athy. 16—Amberg vs. Baird. 17—Davies vs. de Garmendia. 18—Matter of Standard Fire Insurance Company. 19—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank. 20—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Haffen. 21—Fisher vs. Slevin. 22—Brown vs. Brown. 23—Burnett vs. Hoag. 24—Keating vs. Ward. 25—White vs. White. 26—Davis vs. Zimmerman.

Personal Tax Calendar—Austin, Receiver of taxes vs. Jackson. 2—Aitken. 3—Allaway. 4—Andrews. 5—Astman. 6—Barker. 7—Barta. 8—Bull. 9—De Brackluer. 10—Fechtman. 11—Gleason. 12—Greiff. 13—Hahn. 14—Haynes. 15—Henn. 16—Hetzger. 17—Hill. 18—Himmelman. 19—Hirschfield. 20—Holmes. 21—Hotaling. 22—Hurd. 23—Hyde. 24—Jacobs. 25—Jolly. 26—Jeschke. 27—Kaufman. 28—Kossel. 29—Keltner. 30—Klaber. 31—Klesius. 32—Klopsch. 33—Kneeland. 34—Knoss. 35—Lane. 36—Lebourveau. 37—Le Moult. 38—Leon. 39—Loeb. 40—Lyon. 41—McCracken. 42—McLaughlin. 43—Mackey. 44—Mathews. 45—Mayer. 46—Meese. 47—Meuer. 48—Miller. 49—Newberger. 50—Sage. 51—Sayre. 52—Union Stock Yard Company. 53—Well.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Gliegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

109—Church vs. Haeger. 26—Billig vs. Billig. 114—McCarville vs. Fifth National Bank.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

27—Mehrtens vs. Conkling. At 2 P. M.: 28—Smith vs. Smith.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. I. for trial.

1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1783—Pflender vs. Smedley. 1580—Goldberg vs. Markus. 1419—Craig vs. Rosenthal. —Meincke vs. Meincke. 1990—Daly vs. Campbell. 1980—Hartridge vs. Lutgen. 1438—Egan vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1539—Dennison vs. Thomas. 1426—Crenoconzo vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1536—Levy vs. Falk. 1407—Donkin vs. Zohn. 1503—Crowell vs. Wheeler. 1385—Hugo vs. Brannigan. 407—Ball vs. Winstedt Silk Company. 1698—Creamer vs. Mitchell. 1573—Russell vs. The Mayor, &c. 1647—Isaacs vs. Union Pacific Tea Company. 1458—Moses vs. Miller. 3058—Kuhl vs. Meyer. 1572—Hart vs. Harris. 678—Piepering vs. Ball.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. 1010—Schuler vs. Schuler. 1014—Fleischman vs. Pleischman. 948—Brown vs. Post. 944—Foster vs. Foster Coby. 946—Richards vs. Rosendorf. 962—Jarmulowsky vs. Kaye. 964—Spero vs. Schultz.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J. —Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear. 1714—Palmer vs. Tait. 3351—McCord vs. McCord. 4075—Istel vs. Raisar. 1610—Livingston vs. Levy. 1720—Toher vs. Steinard. 1315—David vs. Bonheuer. 1380—Williams vs. The Gaulay Company. 1416—Rees vs. Shaw. 1255—Edye vs. Halvorseen.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear. 2028—Do Sim vs. Bussell. 717—Hand vs. Spellman. 4311—Lavelle vs. Cady. 708—Weehsler vs. Blauch. 4306—Emerald and Phenix Brewing Company vs. Whitford. 1990—Frankfurter vs. Pearce.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J. —Held in Room 15 City Hall. Calendar clear. 2102—Latner vs. Iwinitzky. 186—Weber vs. Wagner. 1949—Melles vs. Bell. 4287—Osthelm vs. Abraham. 1559—Hammerstein vs. Ellison.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—3403—Baldwin vs. Elliott. 4349—Powell vs. Parry. 4387—Kent vs. Jenner. 4610—Patterson vs. Reilly. 4261—Murphy vs. De Resguesus. 4620—Boyd vs. L. H. Quinn Company. 4700—Patterson vs. Reilly. 4696—Germania Life Insurance Company vs. American Diamond Rock Boring Company. 4680—Strauss vs. Moore. 4439—Wedrewitz vs. Frank. 4691—New-York Bottling Company vs. Robinson Hotel Company. 4706—Follmer, Clogg & Co. vs. Heyman. 4710—The People's Bank vs. Baum. 4740—Robert vs. Stanfield.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—188—O'Connor vs. Maxwell.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Leon Marden, indicted as Jacob Gross. 2—Marcellus Hill. 3—Bernard Keegan. 4—Tillie Worth. 5—Albert W. Roberts. 6—Leonora Briena. 7—William Jones. 8—Edna Trenholm. 9—Frederick Kohn. 10—Louis Shwalo. 11—Charles Wasself. 12—John M. Finkbone, (2.) 13—James H. Addison. 14—Maggie Brown and James Stuart. 15—Frank Masterson. 16—Andrew Loche.

Pleadings.—1—Patrick Schofield, Joseph Conroy, and Patrick Lyons. 2—Thomas Fox. 3—James O'Brien. 4—Fleming Webster. 5—James A. McDermott. 6—William P. Devine. 7—Ransom W. Botsford. 8—George O'Connor. 9—Richard Josef. 10—Charles Ferrero. 11—Arthenasus Alexandrus. 12—Emma Goby, alias Emma Parker. 13—George Williams. 14—John Reilly. 15—John Corcoran and Michael McGrath. 16—James Concannon. 17—James Lane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Hennessy for the People.

1—Jacob Spath. 2—Vincenzo Nino. 3—Michael Shannon.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Bradley for the People.

1—Samuel Casten. 2—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 3—Joseph Culbert and Albert W. Brandes. 4—Henry Schultz, (5.) 5—Louis Stajer. 6—James Merrill. 7—Charles England and William Jones. 8—James Comisky. 9—Michael J. Finn. 10—William Carr. 11—William Kelly. 12—Anton Birnman, (2.) 13—Otto Steiner. 14—Eugene Brehm.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Buddenklepper vs. Weill—Hammond Odell. Bennett vs. Wittner—William G. Davies. Stokes vs. Sadlier (two cases)—Frederick Smyth.

Beach, J.—Smith vs. Pelletier—Franklin Bien.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Taylor —Charles N. Morgan. Davies vs. Clark—Charles N. Morgan. Matter of Dudley—James C. Spencer.

Gliegerich, J.—Sproessig vs. Shedlinsky—Samuel V. Helmberger. Snyder vs. Seaman—Charles H. Truax.

Daly, C. J.—Matter of Glassford—Richard M. Henry.

Bookstaver, J.—Phillips vs. Rouss—Louis B. Hasbrouck.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Rheinhold vs. Stifter—David C. Myers.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Egbert W. Tracy vs. Tracy-Irwin Company—J. F. Northrup.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Meyer Weissberg vs. Solomon Blechman—Eugene Cohn.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

NOTICE.—By the provisions of the amended Constitution of the State of New-York the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will be abolished, and the City Court of Brooklyn, with the causes then at issue, will be transferred to the Supreme Court on Jan. 1, 1896. No new Circuit Court calendar will be made up for the October, November, or December terms. Causes from the calendar as at present constituted will be placed on the day calendars during the October, November, and December terms, beginning where the call of the general calendar ended at the previous term. Highest number reached on regular call to date, 1885½.

Dated June 25, 1895.

JOHN B. BYRNE,
Clerk, Part I.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting in the estates of Catharine Stearns, Elizabeth M. De Lissey, Bernard M. Cowperthwait, Johanna Ditmas, Priscella B. Ditmas, Michael Garrin, Patrick McNeany, Annette C. Olsen, Henry Scheidt, Jeremiah P. Bliven, Theodore Holderlin, Maria Holdelin, Maria Holidelin, Jane C. Anderson, Joseph Grossman, William Nott, John A. Halsey, Hannah W. Nauman.

The estate of Roxanna White, (withdrawn,) Eliza T. White, (Oct. 16.)

Real estate of Mary A. Wilson, administrator of Christian Hohn. Transfer tax of Julia Holbrook.

Contested calendar at 10:30.

39—Will of David F. Beck, (reopened.)

CITY COURT—Special Term.—298—Putnam vs. Little Sisters of the Poor. 172—Sevenson vs. Petterson et al.

GENERAL TERM.—6—Deffey, respondent, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, 9—Anderson vs. Rowland. 11—People vs. Welles, Commissioner.

A LONG LITIGATION PROBABLY ENDED

Augustin Daly Loses His Suit for Damages Against Manager W. A. Brady.

Augustin Daly has been defeated in his long-contested suit against William A. Brady to recover penalties amounting to $37,000, arising out of the production, by Mr. Brady of the play, "After Dark." Litigation has been in progress between these two managers over this play for years, and yesterday the case ended when Judge Shipman of the United States Circuit Court handed down a decision dismissing the complaint of Mr. Daly and holding that this is not a case where penalties can be collected.

Manager Daly claimed in his original complaint that the railroad scene, which is the principal one in "After Dark," was an infringement on the scene in his play, "Under the Gaslight," which he held a patent. His first action was brought to secure an injunction to restrain the performance of the play by Manager Brady's company, on the ground of this infringement. He won this action, and an injunction was issued, enjoining Brady from producing the play and stating that he had produced it without legal authority 743 times.

Manager Daly then began his suit to recover $37,000 in the way of penalties for the unauthorized performances. This is the case that was decided yesterday. The suit was tried by Judge Shipman, with Olin, Rives & Montgomery appearing for Mr. Daly, and ex-Judge Dittenhoefer and David Gerber for Mr. Brady.

The decision is an important one, as it virtually declares that no penalties can be recovered for unauthorized performances of plays after they have been stopped by injunctions. Mr. Daly is now in London, and whether he will appeal to a higher court nobody in this city seems to know.

Proposed Custom House Changes.

Collector Kilbreth said yesterday that the proposed examination of the Custom House walls and foundations, in order to determine their capability with reference to an enlarged and renovated structure, would be begun to-morrow.

By arrangement with Secretary Carlisle, an architect will make a thorough examination, from which he will prepare plans. A bill for his services will be submitted to Congress, with a request from the Treasury Department for its passage. If the present structure will stand an addition, Congress will also be asked to appropriate sufficient money for that purpose.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

The past week has been generally favorable, though somewhat too cool in the Dakotas and Minnesota for corn, while excessive rains have proved injurious over the central and western portions of the Cotton region.

Drought has been relieved over the greater part of the Ohio Valley, but continues in Central Wisconsin, Southern Michigan, and in portions of Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and New-York.

The following special telegrams have been received:

New-England.—Rain is needed; potato bugs doing some damage; fruit promises a fair yield.

New-York.—Grain and fruits greatly benefited, but rain too late for grass; haying lightest yield in years.

Pennsylvania.—Drought continues in most sections; some wheat harvested, crop fair; haying yield below average; corn and vegetables doing fairly well; fruit scarce.

New-Jersey.—All crops reported in fine growing condition; wheat and rye ripening fast; apples and peaches dropping badly.

Maryland.—Wheat, rye, and hay harvest somewhat below average, but grain in good condition.

Virginia.—Wheat harvest progressed favorably, oat harvest commenced; grasses need rain.

North Carolina.—Cotton improved; peaches, apples, and small fruits ripening.

South Carolina.—All crops generally clean and well cultivated; wheat and oats being har well cultivated; wheat and corn being harvested, with generally satisfactory yields.

Georgia.—Cotton blooming and taking on fruit in southerly counties; corn in fine condition; oats and wheat being harvested.

Alabama.—Cotton damaged by too much rain in west portion, but improving in eastern portion; corn, sorghum, millet, and vegetables excellent; oats continue in good yield; fruit remains in good condition.

Florida.—Cotton and corn are in excellent condition; vegetable shipments diminishing, being succeeded by melon shipments; large quantities of sweet potatoes planted.

Mississippi.—Corn laid by; cotton fruiting well; yield of oats generally up to expectations; large shipments of fruit and vegetables.

Louisiana.—Cotton badly in grass and some damage to cotton and corn in lowlands; rice and cane good and growing well; cane being laid by.

Texas.—The corn crop is splendid; wheat and oat crops have been damaged by rain and wind.

Arkansas.—Cotton improved and first blooms reported; corn doing exceedingly well; wheat fair; oats poor; fruit excellent; crops somewhat foul.

Tennessee.—Reduced potato yield; cotton, tobacco, and other crops growing finely where rains fell.

Kentucky.—Wheat harvest half completed, yield fair to good; corn exceptionally fine; pastures and meadows improved, but still very short.

Missouri.—Corn growing rapidly, but chinch bugs injuring it in some counties; oats, meadows, and pastures greatly improved; fruit doing well; early apples and peaches ripening.

Illinois.—Wheat cutting ended; rye being cut; oats ripening rapidly in southern counties; bugs numerous and harmful, and going into corn in wheat section.

Indiana.—Corn and potatoes in good condition.

West Virginia.—Wheat crop good; corn, pastures, and gardens doing well.

Ohio.—Wheat, light yield, fair quality; barley, rye, and clover give light yields; apples and pears promising.

Michigan.—Wheat, rye, and grass in very poor condition; oats beginning to show effect of drought; corn and potatoes still doing well.

Wisconsin.—Corn and potatoes never in better condition; grain prospects improving.

Minnesota.—Too cool and wet for corn, which is backward; potatoes promising.

Iowa.—All crops have made good progress; corn is above average height for season, and oats promise largest crop ever harvested in State.

North Dakota.—Wheat, oats, and barley beginning to head; rye headed out; flax in bloom; corn retarded by cool weather.

South Dakota.—Corn, potatoes, flax, and grass doing well, but corn still backward.

Nebraska.—Rye harvest commenced, with crop light; corn crop has made fair progress and continues in fine condition.

Kansas.—Corn fine.

Oklahoma.—Peaches and other fruits in market; cotton and corn in fine condition.

Montana.—Little advancement in vegetation; grain doing fairly well; ranges never in better condition; stock looking fine.

Wyoming.—Most crops have done well.

Idaho.—Potatoes and gardens showing signs of recovery; grain backward, but doing nicely; grasses and meadows most luxuriant.

Colorado.—Range grass excellent.

New-Mexico.—Vegetation has made steady growth.

Arizona.—The need of moisture remains general; fruit and irrigated growths have made average progress.

Utah.—Severe frost on the 18th caused great damage to vegetable crops, and seriously injured some grain and fruits; general condition of crops good; water getting scarce.

Washington.—Crops have improved, except those too much injured by frost and drying winds; haying progressing slowly; condition of Fall wheat good.

Oregon.—All crops excellent in western portion, but poor in eastern portion; haying progressing, very heavy; feed lice on hops; fruit very prolific.

California.—Grapes light, excepting muscats, which will be good crops; hops fair crop.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of the saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the St. Louis for Southampton.

A.——Nelson W. Aldrich, Miss Allen, Miss Ethel Allen, Surgeon S. W. Archdall.——B.—— Mrs. Alfred G. Baker, Dr. George Fales Baker, S. Leonard Boyce, Mrs. Boyce, Miss Helen Boyce, James L. Boyce, James J. Belden, Mrs. Belden, Miss A. A. Bliss, Joseph Beecham, S. E. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, Miss Adala Barrett, Miss Alice Barrett, Miss Winifred G. Barrett, William A. Burnham, Jr., E. H. Burr, William Baumgarten, Capt. John Bannister, Miss Edna Bradley, Miss Julia D. Brown, Miss H. E. Brown, Miss M. C. Brown, Elias G. Brown, Arthur Bave, Mrs. Bave, Charles A. Blackburn, Miss Florence M. Blackburn, Mrs. Alfred E. Beach, C. Barrett, Mrs. Barrett, R. L. Birkwister, Mr. Bredon, Mrs. W. F. Burdell, Robert C. Bradshaw, Mrs. R. C. Bradshaw, Edward A. Bradshaw, Charles H. Blood.——C.—— A. J. Cassatt, Samuel Harden Church, John W. Castree, Mrs. Castree, Miss Castree, L. A. Carter, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. George P. Cowles, Paul du Chaillu, James H. Cogswell, George B. Carpenter, Hobart Carpenter, John A. Carpenter, H. A. Clark, S. Q. Currier, Mrs. Currier, Joseph M. Currier, Mrs. Currier, Miss Georgine Curtis, William S. Curtis, E. S. Clouston.——D.——Otis K. Dimock, Mrs. Dimock, P. Henry Dugro, Mrs. Dugro, Charles Dugro, Miss Antonia Dugro, Brandt V. B. Dixon, Mrs. Dixon, William A. Dixon, James Carson Dixon, Miss Dodd, John C. Donnelly, Mrs. Donnelly, Miss Laura M. Donnelly, Edward F. Donnelly, Charles P. Daly, William Dodd, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Henry M. Denton, Mrs. Denton, W. W. Dimond, W. P. Dunlop, George B. Dobson.——E.——George C. Edwards, Mrs. Edwards, George H. Edwards, Dr. Edgelow, Miss T. Edwards.——F.——Dr. George Fisk, Mrs. Fisk, Caspar Fechteler, Miss Freeman, F. M. Forbes, Miss Ann Eliza Frew, George L. Fox, A. Fillipini.——G.——Mrs. C. A. Griscom, Benjamin F. Griscom, E. B. Gaddis, Mrs. Gaddis, Miss Sara E. Gaddis, Mrs. W. H. H. Gere, Mrs. N. S. Gere, Clifford S. Griswold, Henry F. Godfrey, E. D. Godfrey, Miss Mary Garrett, William Gerhard, Arthur H. Gerhard.——H.—— E. A. Hudson, A. H. Harris, Mrs. Harris, S. H. Holding, M. A. Herts, S. Hernsheim, Mrs. Hernsheim, Miss Camella Hernsheim, Isidore Hernsheim, Mrs. Hernsheim, Miss Addie Hernsheim, Miss Irma Hernsheim, Alfred Hernsheim, Julius Hanan, A. P. Hawkins, M. Harris, George Hendee, Mrs. Hendee, Richard Harlow, T. S. Hutteson, Miss Carrie Harvey, Mrs. J. Berry Harpending, C. R. Hoag, Miss Hoag, R. J. Horner, E. W. Hanscom, Mrs. Charles L. Hill, Dr. J. C. Hutchinson, Vance Hunter.——J.——De Lancey Jay, Paul Jensen, Miss Jensen, Miss Maggie Jensen, Miss Cary Jensen, P. C. Jensen, S. P. Johnson, W. J. Johnston, John Jamieson.——K.—— Sidney R. Kennedy, Mrs. A. Keenan, Miss Florence D. Kennedy, Miss Frances F. Kelly, Claude Kilpatrick, Mrs. Kilpatrick, Miss Elise Kilpatrick, Miss Lois Kilpatrick, Jacob Kahn, Lea Kahn, Harry E. Keller, Miss Ula May Kinkard, Miss Florence Knapp.——L.——R. W. Levy, John F. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Emlen N. Lawrence, Miss Cornelia I. Lanman, Miss Josephine Lyon, F. W. Pedgrift Lee, Mrs. F. W. Lee, F. W. Lewis, Mrs. Lewis, Henry A. Lanman, William Lanman, A. L. Litton.——M.——Samuel R. Marshall, Samuel R. Marshall, Jr., Frank Mullins, Mrs. Mullins, Lady McIlwraith, Miss L. McIlwraith, J. C. Moore, William Munro, Philip Medart, Mrs. Medart, Mrs. E. N. Marks, Guy Murchie, Nellie McHenry, William C. Mackie, Mrs. Mackie, Archibald Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, Archibald Mitchell, Jr., Miss Edith J. Mitchell, Miss Isabel H. Mitchell, Dr. E. L. H. McGinnis, William McClenahan, Mrs. McClenahan, Miss McClenahan, Edgar Mason, Conrad Moller, H. C. MacKenzie, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mark A. Mayer, Miss Grace McKinstry, E. S. Mason, Mrs. Mason, Kenneth Mason, Miss E. R. Mason, Miss A. S. Mason, Miss Helen Merriman, M. D. McEacharn, Marshall F. McDonald, Mrs. McDonald, Mr. Mitchell, the Rev. Dr. W. T. Moore, Miss E. Hatton Marshall, Capt. W. F. Mills, V. Meneshini, Mrs. Meneshini, Miss E. Menesini.——N.——C. L. Noble, Prof. H. E. Northrop, B. F. Nichols.——O.——Mrs. Anna O'Neill, Miss Anne O'Neill, Miss Agnes O'Neill, George L. Otis, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Kate O'Connor, Miss Gertrude O'Connor.——P.—— J. W. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Elizabeth H. Patterson, Frank S. Porter, Richard H. Peabody, Mrs. Peabody, Clarence Porter, Mrs. W. D. Peck, Mrs. Amelia W. Palmer, Dr. Henry C. Palmer, Walter W. Palmer, Victor Peyvost, Stanley Parson, Harold Peabody, Miss C. L. Paine, Miss Mary A. Pratt, Miss Margaret Pascal.——R.——T. E. Roessle, Mrs. Roessle, P. F. Rothermel, Jr., P. F. Rothermel, 3d, J. H. Root, Mrs. Root, Miss Root, Miss L. Reed, J. J. Redwood, Mrs. Redwood, Edward C. Randall, James R. Roosevelt, Jr., A. B. Redfield, Mrs. Redfield, Miss Redfield, Miss Bessie Redfield, Miss M. Louise Redfield.——S.——Sir Donald A. Smith, Lady Smith, James Smith, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Smith, Miss Mary Smith, W. A. W. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Miss F. V. Stewart, F. G. Stewart, W. A. W. Stewart, Miss Sahler, Henry R. Scully, Miss Alice Smith, C. A. Selzer, Mrs. D. Sherwood, Frank Samuels, J. D. Safford, Ralph Safford, Mrs. J. Frailey Smith, Miss M. Katherine Smith, Miss Anna M. Smith, Mrs. A. Scott, Dr. L. L. Seaman, S. Philip Staats, Mrs. Staats, T. Sherman, Naval Cadet S. F. Smith, Frederick W. Smith, C. R. Sanderson, R. F. Shropshire, Miss Beatrice Shropshire, Miss Lilly Shropshire, Col. G. Seeley, Mrs. Seeley, Miss Harriet Sharp, Melville Stoltz, Miss M. Belle E. Smith, F. P. Smith.——T.——R. Marshall Truitt, Mrs. B. B. Tuttle, Dr. Alexander Trautman, R. H. Treman, Willis Tew, Alfred C. Tevis.——V.—— Mrs. M. L. Van Nest, Miss A. Van Vlew, Mrs. Van Vlew, Miss Marie Van Lvew, R. Park Von Wedelstaedt, M. Van Cleef, Miss Alva Von Der Linde.——W.——Samuel B. Walton, R. D. Wilson, James D. Waar, Henry Winsor, Dr. Simon S. White, Mrs. White, the Rev. Eliot White, Percy H. Williams, J. K. Wagner, Mrs. W. T. Woodruff, J. C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Wilmerding, F. B. Winslow, F. B. Windeler, Miss Florence Warner, Prof. William M. Whitney, Mrs. C. M. Woodward, W. J. Watson, J. V. Westfall, John Webster, Jr.

On the Germanic for Liverpool.

A.——W. R. Adams, Mrs. Adams, Russell O. Adams, J. W. Adams, W. E. Aiden, Mrs. Aiden, Newton Aldrich, A. D. Aylesworth.——B.——Mrs. Bagster, Alexander Baillie, Mrs. Baillie, A. T. Baldwin, S. H. Barnum, J. H. Batton, W. P. Beeber, Dr. Bell, F. D. Bennett, Mrs. Billington, G. A. Billington, Dr. G. A. Bowers, Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. M. A. Boyd, Mrs. Sarah M. Brayton, R. Brenk, Mrs. Brenk, the Rev. James F. Brodie.——C.——Miss L. D. Carpenter, E. W. Collins, Thomas F. Cooke, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. E. C. Cortazzo, Miss Cortazzo, A. Cowan, Mrs. Cowan, Evarts Cutler, Henry Crawford.——D.——F. E. Davis, N. M. Dawborn, H. D. Dickinson, Samuel Doughty, Mrs. Doughty, Miss Edna Doughty, Miss Olga Doughty, Horatio P. Dyer, Mrs. Dyer, Miss Marie M. Dyer.——E.—— W. G. Eakins, Bernard Eck, Oscar H. Eddy, H. J. Edsall, Miss Cary-Elwes, C. J. Eugene, J. W. Eugene, G. Evans.——F.——The Rev. Bernard Feeney, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Ferguson, Prof. E. A. Feurtes, Mrs. Feurtes, Miss Feurtes, Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, Mr. D. Forsdike, Mrs. Forsdike, Miss Kate McCrea Foster, the Rev. John

CITY SCHOOL GRADUATES

Maids and Youths Who Have Passed Through Grammar Departments.

GIRLS AND BOYS READY FOR COLLEGE

Commencement Exercises in Many Public Institutions—Patriotic Songs and Recitations Predominate.

Commencement exercises were held in many of the grammar schools of the city yesterday, and girls who have passed the examinations for the Normal College and boys who are entitled to enter the College of the City of New-York received certificates of their success in the examinations of their various schools. Mayor Strong addressed the graduates of Grammar School No. 67.

As in past years, patriotic songs and recitations marked the exercises in each school, and the assembly rooms of the various buildings were decorated with the Stars and Stripes and flowers. The children made pictures of grace and beauty, the girls and boys looking as fresh and charming as peonies and as happy as youth should ever be.

The twentieth annual commencement exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 80, of which E. A. Howland is Principal, were held in the afternoon in the schoolhouse at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue.

The graduates who passed the examinations for the College of the City of New-York were:

Ackerman, R. C.	Mack, W. W.
Anserge, H. I.	Mapes, C. M.
Baker, E. E.	Mathews, F. W.
Bandler, C. G.	Meyer, L. B.
Bassett, J., Jr.	Moran, H. P.
Boehm, August.	Murray, E. J.
Bullock, F. W.	Myers, Sidney.
Casey, W. H.	Niles, M. H.
Clark, F. M.	Norton, M. F.
Colver, H. A.	Oelsner, Mestre.
David, F. H.	O'Mella, C. A.
Dennerlein, A.	Oppenheimer, L. N.
Dryfoos, Jesse.	O'Rourke, C. A.
Frank, David.	Orr, W. H.
Fennell, E. H.	Paschke, H. T.
Ferguson, R. L.	Polster, D'Alton.
Gallicenstein, Arthur.	Poyntz, F. W.
Gottlieb, H. A.	Rein, A. M.
Gray, Clifford, (Salutatorian.)	Reeves, H. L.
Haughey, W. R.	Rosenberg, S. S.
Holland, J. F.	Rutsky, M. S.
Hopkins, J. J.	Ryan, J. J.
Howe, A. L.	Schumacher, C. J.
Jasper, Arthur.	Shipman, R. I.
Jones, J. M., Jr. (Valedictorian.)	Sinshelmer, J. M.
Kittell, A. C.	Stiehmardt, F. F.
Klipper, William.	Stephenson, A. G.
Knapp, A. S.	Steers, Abraham.
Knickerbocker, E. V.	Steeve, H. R.
Krueger, Paul.	Struthers, R., Jr.
Lesser, Irving.	Taylor, W. H.
	Thompson, J. N.
	Van Veen, A. L.

The graduates of the second year supplementary class were:

Barry, J. R.	Morris, A. Lincoln.
Davies, G. W.	Nixon, G. H.
Davis, H.	Northrop, H. D.
De Aguero, G. A., Jr.	Raymond, J. B.
Einstein, Arthur.	Regensburg, M. E.
Gallcenstein, Julius.	Seitz, William.
Henderson, Alexander.	Steele, J. L.
Hoble, William John.	Tracy, W. H.
Howe, Frank Alton.	Tuller, S. H.
Katzenstein, Myer Leo.	Ungrich, M. J.
Kohn, R. J.	Young, W. A.
Loughman, W. E.	Zahn, J. S.
McMann, J. R.	

Features of the exercises were patriotic songs and declamations.

PRIZE WINNERS IN NO. 82.

Fortunate Pupils in Frank J. Coleman's School.

The graduating exercises of the class of '95 of the male department of Grammar School No. 82, of which Frank J. Coleman is Principal, brought a large gathering of the relatives and friends of the pupils to the schoolhouse, at First Avenue and Seventieth Street, yesterday morning. The assembly room was handsomely decorated with flowers and flags. Trustee Fettretch presided, and addresses were made by School Commissioner Joseph A. Goulden, Father Lilly of the St. Vincent Ferrer Church, and Prof. Hardy of the City College, who was formerly the Principal of the school.

The members of the graduating class, twenty-five of whom successfully passed the examination for admission to the City College, were as follows:

Arnstein, Chester A.	Meyer, Fred.
Bath, David.	Michel, Christian J.
Cohn, Julius.	Murray, William S.
Corbin, Joseph.	Nathan, Milton.
Ehlert, George.	Pincus, Philip.
Gilmore, John.	Pollak, Sylvan.
Hanson, Anthony.	Prochaska, Harry.
Hanson, Matthias.	Rausch, August.
Haupt, George.	Riley, James.
Hermann, Robert.	Rinaldo, Harry.
Jacobs, Robert.	Rooney, William.
Jacoby, George.	Rosenbluth, Moses.
Johnson, Charles F.	Sachsinger, Isaac.
Kolish, Hugo.	Schimunek, Emil.
Kurepkat, Emil.	Spier, Harry.
Lagerwall, Charles.	Taylor, Roy.
Langenbahn, Ralph.	Thax, Charles.
Langenbahn, Theodore.	Weene, Bernard.
McClenan, William.	Wolff, Walter.
McManus, John.	Wollheim, Jacob L.
Mandel, Abraham.	Zicha, August.
Matthey, Lamartine.	

Prizes were awarded as follows:

Hornthal Medal, for Punctuality and Attendance—Charles Wolff.
Scholarship Medal—David Friend.
Principal's Medal—Gustave Johnson.
History Prize—First, George Haupt; second, Louis C. Chastal.
Composition Prize—Ernest Katz.
Executive Ability Prize—Frederick Barshell.
Elocution Prize—Frederick Braun.
Geography Medal—George Haupt.
Class Medal—Julius Cohn.

Prof. Hardy announced that he proposed to offer a gold medal for annual competition and that Isaac H. Cohen, a former pupil of Principal Coleman, had announced his intention of offering a gold medal annually for the best essay on patriotism.

GIRL GRADUATES OF NO. 41.

Certificates Presented by School Commissioner Van Arsdale.

Thirty-seven girls were graduated from Grammar School No. 41, at 40 Greenwich Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

The salutatorian was Florence Mackie and the valedictorian Amy Clokey. The graduates were:

Ackerman, Frances.	Hess, Katie.
Aronson, Mamie.	Hughes, Katie.
Borse, Norma.	Kleinsmith, Bessie.
Bailey, Eugenia.	Mackie, F. I.
Black, Genevieve.	Mellor, Sadie.
Baur, Katie.	Oehler, D.
Clokey, Amy.	Porzell, Mary.
Chrystie, Minnie.	Parker, Mabel.
Donley, Nora.	Roach, Annie.
Dillon, Eva.	Reed, Mary O.
Dunn, Julia.	Reed, Minnie.
Dixon, Annie.	Stark, Alice.
Dormer, Lottie.	Shepherd, Louise
Greenbank, Helene.	Schroeder, Sara.
Gerstell, R. C.	Taylor, Mamie.
Graginsky, Belle.	Walsh, Agnes Pansy.
Gervin, Ethel.	Weill, Martha W.
Haaren, Irene.	Yaglee, Silvinia.

The diplomas were presented by Commissioner Van Arsdale of the Board of Education.

ADVICE BY MAYOR STRONG.

He Addresses the Graduates of Grammar School No. 67.

Mayor Strong attended the graduating exercises at Grammar School No. 67 yesterday and presented the prizes and diplomas.

The salutatorian was Marks Kahn, the valedictorian Thomas Hogan, who also received the gold medal for worth and honor. Marks Kahn was awarded the second prize for scholarship. In his address to the graduates, Mayor Strong said:

Boys, I am exceedingly pleased to be with you to-day, for, though I have had invitations from every school in the city, this is the first opportunity I have had to attend a commencement since the day of my own graduation in my thirteenth year. Your enjoyable exercises bring back that day to my memory. My schoolhouse was not to be compared to this fine building. In fact, my schoolhouse was a little log house, not more than twenty-five feet square. But, nevertheless, the words of advice spoken to me in that little log schoolhouse have been my watchwords throughout my life. "Be earnest and truthful in all you do and you will be successful in all you undertake." I repeat this sentence in order that you may profit by it in the life which has just opened for you.

If you are earnest in your business or profession you need never fear for your success in this world, for "virtue is its own reward."

You who intend entering college in preparation for a profession will soon learn the value of being earnest in your studies and truthful to your companions, and thus increase your happiness in the molding of character. If you endeavor to be earnest, it will show itself in increased manliness and purity of life and evenness of temperament.

No matter what calling you take up, you will find these qualities will stand you in good stead, especially in a political career. I speak of this particularly, as one never knows who the next President of the United States will be, and the graduate of the public school stands as much chance as the graduate of Yale University.

So let me wish your new life to be a successful one, and God speed you.

The graduates who have passed the City College examinations were Stewart Conant, Thomas Keaney, William E. Hurley, Valentine Berndt, Frederick A. Kaempfe, Hector Rescousle, Thomas Hogan, Charles Falg, Marks Kahn, Joseph Shannon, Alfred Dowrie, and Joseph M. Garvie.

The graduates in the commercial class were Charles Plummer, Maurice R. Blum, Ernest Karst, Armand Bouesson, Robert Draddy, Thomas Keaney, William Peters, Louis Schriener, William Sheridan, Gustave Schorn, William Dowrie, Walter B. Christie, Albert H. Taddiken, Harry J. Kraig, Samuel Lichtenstein, Frederick Pohley, Garfield T. Witz, Hugh S. Woods, John Green, Joseph Michels, Thomas Hogan, and Stewart Conant.

Bright Girls of No. 72.

The reception of the graduates of the class of '95 of Grammar School No. 72, of which Miss Helen M. Fanning is Principal, was held in the schoolhouse at Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixth Street yesterday morning.

Trustee John Whelan presided. Trustee William E. Stillings presented the diplomas, and the Rev. William C. Bitting delivered the address to the graduates. Miss Nattie Samuels was the valedictorian.

The graduates were Lena Adams, Rebecca F. Banning, Catherine Brede, Regina Burke, Isabelle Coleman, Lillian L. Campbell, Agnes M. Collhan, Elizabeth B. Donaldson, Harriet Diller, Marie G. M. Dellegar, Alice G. Dougherty, Isabella C. Ellicott, Sarah E. Fischlowitz, Liana Frentzky, Cora Freudenberg, Maria C. Fitzpatrick, Harriett Goldstein, Anna A. Groden, Selma Greenbaum, Louise Hoffman, Mattie Holloway, Mary Harnett, Pauline Horne, Estelle D. Heishfield, Miriam Heyman, Ida C. Klingenbeck, Margaret E. Kuhnyl, Mabel C. Kelly, Clara W. Light, Mamie E. Laforge, Bertha Maas, Frances Murphy, Beatrice Mayer, Mary B. Murray, Theresa V. Meeres, Jessie McMullen, Marguerite C. Maguire, Isabella F. McCoy, Cecilia M. McGowan, Elizabeth McNabb, Katie M. O'Donnell, Anna T. Quinn, Ethel M. Renton, Bertha Steinfeld, Nettie Samuels, Desideria Sandberg, Tessie A. Schaller, Maude L. Schoonmaker, Wilma Schuetzge, Grace B. St. George, Daisy Schwarz, Mary Smith, Maggie Taffe, Adeline Wassel, Regina Wermes, Eva Wolin, and Catharine Vincent.

Trustee Steel Distributes Diplomas.

The graduating exercises of the male department of Grammar School No. 86, of which William A. Owen is Principal, were held in the schoolhouse, at Lexington Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street, yesterday morning.

Trustee Robert Z. Steel presided and distributed the diplomas, and School Commissioner Charles E. Waterman delivered the address to the graduates.

The graduates were Morris Bolton, Frederick Abraham Brandon, Harry Arthur Briner, Alfred Bennie Camp, Henry Joseph Clinch, Milton Moses Cohn, Howard Llewellyn Davis, Leo Frederick Gieberich, William Edmund Giesregen, Joseph Albert Greer, Theodore John Hanlem, James Raymond Harron, Milton Hirshfield, George Jerome Kilbride, Walter Thomas Kohn, Isadore Louis, Stephen Miles McFarland, Isador Mendelsohn, Joseph Leopold Mooney, Bernard Perdichizzi, Auzin Ditchfield Reiley, Frederick William Schaefer, Louis Spottle, Frederick Francis Stocker, William Doris Wenzel, Jacob George Smith, and Arthur Wise Wood.

Successful Boys of No. 46.

The reception of the graduates of the male department of Grammar School No. 46, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, of which Abner H. Holley is Principal, was held in the schoolhouse yesterday afternoon.

Trustee John Whalen presided. Dr. George J. Jackson, School Inspector, presented the diplomas, and the Rev. Henry D. Jones delivered the address to the graduates.

Following is the list of the graduates, seventeen of whom were admitted to the College of the City of New-York: George F. Brennan, Joseph A. Burke, Harris T. Cherry, John F. Cummings, William H. Egan, Harry Fischel, John P. Flynn, Carl P. Goepel, Henry E. Jacoby, Arthur H. Kieser, David A. Kraker, Samuel L. Lawrence, Alexander Lederer, John J. Lynch, Arthur J. McSorley, Frank C. Menair, Howard J. Mitchell, Elbert Norton, Beecher T. Parker, David Pettigrew, Raymond G. Ruppert, Ivan L. Schmidt, Alexander Schwartz, Elbert O. Smith, Chauncey R. Terwilliger, George M. Trede, John E. Wall, Frank E. Weber, Herald R. Weston, and Frederick Wittmann.

Graduates in Harlem.

The graduating exercises of the class of '95 of Grammar School No. 95, of which William S. Friedberg is Principal, were held in the schoolhouse, at 15 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning.

Trustee Antonio Rasines presided. Edward P. Steers presented the diplomas, and Congressman Philip B. Low delivered the address to the graduates. The salutatorian was John B. Talmage, Jr., and Edgar R. Cook was the valedictorian.

The graduates were Joseph Callahan, Walter W. Clark, Edgar R. Cook, James J. Doherty, Edward J. F. Dooley, Elias J. Ernst, William P. Foley, George R. Gunn, Herbert S. Hahn, Gabriel L. Hess, Walter H. Hennig, Harry Jaffe, Armin Kohn Abram H. Lambert, Max S. Magnus, Robert J. Marony, George H. Matthes, Arthur Mayer, John W. Melerdiercks, Bernard Moos, Leonard J. Muhlfelder, Everett F. Murgatroyd, Arthur L. Pohalski, Scott Scheuer, Fred H. Schwabenhausen, Emanuel M. Steindler, Charles A. Stuhl, John B. Talmage, Jr., Richard Weinstein, Edward Zinn, M. White, and E. Jesse Zimmern.

Trained in a Business Course.

The annual commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 66, King's Bridge, took place yesterday morning. The graduating class was the first in the supplementary business course, and numbered twenty students.

Justice Elmer A. Allen presided, and addressed the graduates. The valedictory address was delivered by Francis M. Brown. At the conclusion of the exercises in the schoolhouse, the military battalion, consisting of 120 boys, under the command of Assistant B. W. Davis, gave a drill.

The graduates were Frank Mortimer Brown, valedictorian; Martha Washington Berrian, Ruth Berrian, Minna Monna Cadbyck, Edith Stuart Charles, Charles Edward Lewis, Edward Lucas, Jr., George Harvey Scofield, and Nelson Morris Whipple, Jr.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

J. W. O. Bannon Company of New-York City—To carry on a general binding and paper-box business; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. W. O. Bannon of New-York City, and William McMurtrie Speer and Amasa J. Parker, Jr., of Albany, N. Y.

Crandal, Stone & Co. of Binghamton—To manufacture and sell carriage trimmings, carriage hardware, &c.; capital, $200,000. Directors—G. L. Crandal, C. S. Stone, W. H. Stone, and C. E. Tichener of Binghamton.

The Merchants' Compress Company of New-York City—To compress cotton, hay, &c.; capital, $20,000. Directors—T. P. Ralli, E. Bornemann, Karl Meissner, and Mayer Lehman of New-York City.

The Walton Manufacturing and Vending Company of Phoenicia—To manufacture and sell patent machines for vending postage stamps and envelopes; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. L. McGrath, A. J. Simpson, James Walton, and P. J. Bouse of Phoenicia.

The Jamestown Varnish Company of Jamestown—To manufacture and sell wood fillers varnishes; capital, $25,000. Directors—D. R. McKissick, Leon Laboude, and A. W. Wicks of Jamestown.

The Metropolitan Marble Company—To quarry, dress, and sell marble and other stones in Harrisville, Lewis County; capital, $200,000. Directors—G. B. Benjamin, C. L. Griffin, and H. B. Barber of New-York City, and W. Curran of Yonkers.

The Royal Investment Company of Niagara Falls—To deal in real estate; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. H. Stewart, J. S. Simmons, H. H. Findley, and J. C. Stricker of Niagara Falls.

The Rose Valley Woolen Company of New-York City—To manufacture and sell woolen goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. J. Backes and R. D. Sparks of Brooklyn, and A. A. Bates of New-York City.

Undisputed.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"The Great American Desert," said the geographical boarder, "is gradually being reduced to naught."

"So I notice," said the Cheerful Idiot. "That is the third piece of pumpkin pie you have had at this one meal."

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Phases of the Philadelphia and Reading Situation.

THE RECEIVERS MAY PAY INTEREST

A Step in the Direction of Reorganization Under the Olcott Plan—Statements of Both of the Reading Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Judge Dallas, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day, granted an order modifying a former order relating to the payment of interest accruing on the general mortgage bonds of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad as provided for under the Olcott plan of reorganization. In to-day's order the Court directs that the decree of Oct. 29, 1894, be so modified as to authorize and permit the receivers to pay the interest accruing upon the general mortgage coupons and registered interest in accordance with the third paragraph of the petition of the receivers of Sept. 25, 1894.

The petition referred to was by the Reading receivers to be permitted to enter into the agreement for reorganization of the road under the Olcott plan.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company for May shows gross traffic receipts, $1,729,128; gross expenses, $979,521; profit in operating, $749,607; receipts from other sources, $34,757, showing a profit for the month of $784,365. The equipment payments, terminal trackage, improvements, and fixed charges amounted to $830,358, thus showing a deficit for the month of $45,993. The deficit for the month of May, 1894, was $128,444. For the six months of the current fiscal year up to May 31 the deficit is $788,107. For the corresponding period of the last fiscal year the deficit was $1,299,829.

The statement of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company for May shows gross receipts, $1,772,975; gross expenses, $1,779,197, showing a loss from mining of $6,220, and adding $95,000 fixed charges, there is a deficit for the month of $101,220. The deficit in May, 1894, was $234,165. For the six months of the current fiscal year to May 31, the deficit is $1,016,568, as against a deficit of $941,876 for the corresponding period of 1894.

A summary of the statements of the two companies for May shows that the profit is $171,113 greater than for May, 1894. For the six months of the fiscal year from Dec. 1, 1894, to May 31, 1895, the profit on the business of the two companies is $227,366 greater than for the corresponding period of 1893, and the deficit below charges for interest, improvements, and equipment, $436,941 less than for the corresponding period of 1894.

EAST-BOUND RATE CUTTING.

President E. B. Thomas Clearly Defines Erie's Position.

E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway, was asked yesterday about the Erie's reduction of 5 cents per hundred on freight rates, fifth and sixth class, eastbound. He said: "I would like to have you say that the Erie has not cut rates, but is merely meeting the cut rate already established by other roads. It is a fact that for a long time past railroads out of Chicago have not been maintaining rates. We are now applying the reduced rates on fifth and sixth class freights to all of our shippers instead of to a few favored ones, as other roads have done."

President Thomas was not disposed to mention the names of any of the roads that have been guilty of secret rate cutting. An open reduction of 5 cents per hundred in grain rates was made by the Grand Trunk previous to the Erie's action.

There will be a meeting of Traffic Managers in the West within a few days, at which the east-bound rate situation will be considered. At present there is no prospect of any reductions being made in the east-bound rates on first, second, third, and fourth class freight.

Mutterings of a Strike.

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Enquirer to-day says: "It is probable that there will be a strike on the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad within a few weeks if the company does not make important advances in the wages of its employes.

"Early in the Spring of 1894 the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad, then in the hands of a receiver, reduced the wages of all its employes 10 per cent. Receiver De Courcey stated to the men that it was absolutely necessary to reduce the operating expenses of the road, but that the cut would continue for not more than three months. The men accepted the reduction, and remained at work. It is now more than fifteen months since the cut was made. The road has been sold under foreclosure proceedings, and Mr. De Courcey is now President, but there has been no increase.

"Some time ago a committee of employes representing the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and also the unorganized employes, waited on Mr. De Courcey and asked that their salaries be restored. This Mr. De Courcey refused to do. Much discontent prevails among the men on account of the refusal, and they are ready to go whenever the signal is given. The engineers have voted to stand by the other employes.

Grants by the State Board.

ALBANY, June 25.—The State Railroad Commission to-day granted the application of the Racquette Lake Railroad Company for permission to construct a steam road from Racquette Lake to Axton, in the Adirondacks. Charles E. Arnold of this city is the promoter of this road, in connection with other Adirondack roads in which he is financially interested.

The board granted the Ogdensburg Street Railway Company the right to use the electric trolley as a motive power and to increase its capital from $75,000 to $150,000, the increase to be used in making the change. The board granted the application of the Rome Street Railway Company for permission to use the electric trolley. The company informed the Commissioners of its desire to experiment with a compressed-air motor for propelling its cars. The Commissioners will witness the experiment, which is to take place in Rome July 5. This may lead to the introduction of compressed air as a motive power on this and other street surface roads.

Long Island Traction.

A conference of the controlling powers of the Long Island Traction Company was held in the offices of R. P. Flower & Co., Exchange Court, yesterday afternoon. The plan of reorganization was finally approved. It provides for the formation of a new company, which will assume the assets and liabilities of the old one, with a capital stock of $20,000,000, and a bonded debt of $7,000,000.

Of the authorized issue of new bonds $1,875,000 will be used to take up collateral trust notes, $3,000,000 goes to the stockholders for assessment, and the balance, $2,125,000 will remain in the treasury.

The old stockholders are at liberty to pay $10 cash per share, and receive one share of new stock for two shares of the old, together with one of the new bonds as a bonus.

Stock Bid in by the Committee.

James Bleecker & Son sold in the Broadway real estate salesroom yesterday, by order of the American Loan and Trust Company of Boston, Mass., as trustee, 188,272 shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, par value $100 each, representing $13,827,200 held by the above company as trustee of the trusts expressed in the trust indenture of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated Sept. 2, 1880. The entire lot was purchased by Bangs, Oakley, and others, representing the Reorganization Committee, for $1,700,000.

Mr. Hopkins Imposes Conditions.

A report was current yesterday that there was a hitch in the arrangement by which Amos L. Hopkins was to take the Presidency of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad. Inquiry elicited the fact that Mr. Hopkins had made his acceptance of the office conditional upon certain things being done by the Board of Directors. The members of the board are exceedingly reticent about the matter.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The local train service of the West Shore Road has been greatly improved by the Summer time schedule. The time of the through buffet, drawing, and sleeping car service to Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis has been greatly shortened, arrangements having been made to run the day coaches and baggage cars on the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis limited through without change.

—The suit of the United States Government against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to obtain possession of 700,000 acres of land in Ventura and Los Angeles Counties was decided against the Railroad Company in San Francisco last Monday, by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. This decision affirms that rendered by United States Judge Ross about a year ago.

—The promoters of the Hudson Bay Railway have submitted an amended offer to the Canadian Government. Instead of a loan of $10,000 a mile for 250 miles, the Government taking all properties of the company as security, they propose now an advance of $8,000 a mile, the Government taking the land grant and postal subsidy of $80,000 a year as security.

—The Directors of the Concord and Montreal Railroad have approved the terms of the proposed lease of the line of the Boston and Maine, as fixed by the joint committees in Boston recently, and have called a special meeting of stockholders for next Saturday to act upon the same.

—Treasurer Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Traction Company is authority for the statement that the connections between the Lexington Avenue cable and the Broadway cable will be completed in about six weeks.

—Private Secretary H. C. Duval of President Depew's New-York Central staff, is at Peekskill this week with the Seventh Regiment.

—B. F. Read of Mineola, Texas, has been elected President of the recently organized Mineola and Pittsburg Railroad Company.

—James Menzies is the new Assistant General Freight Agent of the railroads operated by the Plant System.

—John W. Doane of Chicago, one of the Union Pacific receivers, is now in this city.

—The International Railway Congress opens in London to-day.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME OF THE DOINGS OF BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS.

Several Sales Had in Foreclosure Proceedings—Details of the Auction Offerings.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought, of the Wallace estate, the five-story marble building 151 Chambers Street, 25 by 75.

Messrs. Hall J. How & Co. have sold for John Flanagan, to Martin Metzger, at about $12,000 each, the three lots on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, beginning 25 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. D. Phoenix Ingraham sold, under foreclosure, at $15,008.39, to Lee Brothers, the southwest corner of East Twelfth and Dry Dock Streets, 84 by 75, with four three-story and one four-story brick tenements.

Mr. James L. Wells sold, at auction, to D. S. Ritterband, at $2,700, the lot, 87.9 by 100, on the east side of Forest Avenue, 265.4 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

Mr. Bryan L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $2,700, to Charles W. Hoffman, the lot, 25 by 100, on the south side of West One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue. Under foreclosure, also, he sold, at $11,250, to the plaintiff, John J. Lell, the three-story brick dwelling on the north side of West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 283.4 feet east of the Boulevard, 16.8 by 99.11.

Mr. Andrew L. Soulard sold, under foreclosure, at $8,000, to the plaintiff, Margaret Bender, three parcels at West Farms, one on the Boston Post Road adjoining Horace Rowland's land, and extending to the centre of the Bronx River, 25.8 by 141.10 by irregular; the second, 30 by 70, adjoining; and the third, 48 by 70, on the southeast side of Bronx Street, extending to the river.

The property at 356 Bowery was offered in partition by Mr. Henry W. Donald of R. V. Harnett & Co. and was knocked down at $22,000 to a bidder who refused to give his name or comply with the terms of sale. It was then withdrawn.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Smyth & Egan, foreclosure sale, William J. Amend, referee, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, 50.5½ by 100, two three-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $43,450.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Charles A. Peabody, referee, 240 and 242 West Sixty-eighth Street, beginning 300 feet east of West End Avenue, each 25 by 100.5. Due on judgment, $9,040.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, A. C. Brown, referee, 208 West Sixty-second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, extending to West Sixty-third Street, 25 by 200.10, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $7,615.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, auction sales, as follows: Astor leasehold of northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, 33.2 by 100 by 20.11½, by 100.8, two-story and basement brick building; also, One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, northwest side, below Bainbridge Avenue, 25 by 102.71, three-story and basement frame dwelling.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two mortgages, Charles H. Truax, referee, block front on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 405 by 100.11, twenty-six three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $118,339 and $156,615, respectively.

By John N. Golding, foreclosure sale, James M. Varnum, referee, 163 to 169 East One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 210.6 feet west of Third Avenue, 108 by 100.11, four five-story brownstone flats. Due on judgment, $20,515; on prior mortgage, $66,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans for New Building Filed Yesterday.

South Boulevard, west side, 147.4 feet north of Wilkins Place, four two-story and basement brick dwellings, by Charles Brogan; cost, $22,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, ten four-story brick dwellings, by Carrie S. Kennedy; cost, $200,000.

Nos. 273 and 275 Cherry Street, three one-story frame storage sheds, by Misses Mary and J. M. V. Crosby; cost, $300.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Linden Boulevard, north side, 162.1 feet east of Bedford Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 43 by 52, $10,000; E. K. Austin, owner.

Bergen Street, north side, 250 feet east of Brooklyn Avenue, eight three-story and basement brick dwellings, 18.9 by 42 each, $48,000; John J. Magilligan, owner.

East New-York Avenue, north side, 300 feet east of Albany Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, $2,500; Della Lewis, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 25.

CITY HALL PLACE, 21; Elizabeth Brown and husband to Deutscher Press Club of New-York.....$20,500
FRONT ST, 175; Frederick G. Moore to Caroline Schmitz..... 1
BLEECKER ST, 10 to 14; also, 304 Elizabeth St; John T. Williams to Louise L. Williams..... 100
MACDOUGAL and Vandam Sts, n w corner, 20.2x59.4x21.10x25.5x74.9x25; Sarah Strang to William S. McCotter..... 53,000
SAME PROPERTY; James S. Pond, executor of Nellie E. Pond, to same. 6,500
SAME PROPERTY; Stephen L. Travis and wife to same..... 6,500
GREAT JONES ST, 39; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 40,000
GREENE St, w s, 188.6 ft s of Spring St, 37.6x100; the Central Real Estate Association to the Manhattan Real Estate Association.....130,000
107TH ST, n s, 381.4 ft e of 6th Av, 24.6x94.10; Charles H. Daniels, referee, to Katherine W. Tone..... 24,000
GREAT JONES ST, 39; Walter Irving and wife to Benedict A. Klein.. 29,000
WOOSTER ST, w s, 56.5 ft s of 4th St, 19.6x52; also 248 Wooster St; Robert Moran to Alice Carroll..... 1
8TH ST, s s, 182.3 ft w of Avenue D, 65.6x41x77.4, (gore;) Edgar Logan, trustee of Thomas E. Davis, deceased, to John M. Bowers and another..... 1
PARK AV, n w corner of 35th St, 33x100; Prescott H. Butler to Cornelia S. Butler..... 1
28TH ST, n s, 300 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mathilde Meyer and others to Annie M. Devery..... 21,000
11TH AV, w s, Lots 505 and 506, map of lands in the 16th Ward belonging to heirs of Cornelius Ray, deceased; John R. Graham, Jr., to George Storm..... 1
10TH ST, 336 West; Alexander J. Howell and wife to Francis Crawford..... 1
66TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100.5; Joseph McFarland and wife to William Rankin..... 1
64TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.5; William G. Bates, referee, to Sarah J. Gauvain. 75,225
93D ST, w s, 381.3 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9x78.10x18.9x78.1, and plot adjoining; Frank Hardcastle and wife to Rachel Riordan..... 21,000
46TH ST, n s, 354.6 ft w of 8th Av, 19.6x100.5; John J. Fullan to Amelia F. Fullan..... 1
60TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Rufus B. Cowing, Jr., referee, to Minerva Congdon..... 9,000
59TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.5; Stevenson Fowle to Ann E. Allin and another..... 45,000
91ST ST, n s, 57.4 ft w of 4th Av, 20x67; also, e s of Madison Av, 34.8 ft n of 91st St, 34x68; Benjamin Nahm to Sallie Myers..... 55,000
2D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 93d St, 25x75; John Steffen and wife to Hannah Wallach..... 1
2D AV, e s 78.8 ft s of 83d St, 27.8 x100; Anton Durler and wife to Josephine Ast..... 20,000
2D AV, 1,407; Lester Keyser and wife to Abraham Jonas..... 100
77TH ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 12.6 x102.2; also n s of 77th St, 317.6 ft e of 3d Av, 12.6x102.2; Mary Glantz to Rosa Herzog..... 15,000
72D ST, n s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 102.2; Rosa Herzog, to Mary Glantz 50,000
119TH ST, n s, 251 ft e of Lenox Av, 34x100.11; Mary E. Yost to Freeman C. Griswold..... 1
97TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 100.11; Henry P. Case, referee, to Mutual Life Insurance Company, New-York..... 12,000
97TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 30x 100.11; same to same..... 12,000
111TH ST, 216 East; Lester Keyser and wife to Abraham Jonas.... 100
133D ST, 50 East; Didrik Sakariasen and Andrew Larsen and wives to Jacob Hirsh..... 27,000
MADISON AV, s e cor of 113th St, 126.10x100; Clarence H. Brown to Daniel S. Decker..... 65,000
SAME PROPERTY; Daniel S. Decker and wife to Joseph J. Schreiner and George Fennell..... 65,000
SAME PROPERTY; Walter N. Wood and wife to Clarence H. Brown.... 62,500
158TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Alice M. Holland to Annie C. Doyle..... 1
3D AV, e s, 28 ft s of 147th St, 28 x65.11x25x53.4; Bernard J. Tinney, referee, to Henry Seitz..... 11,250
WILLIS AV, n e corner of 148th St, 72.6x130.9 to Bergen Av x20.3x110.2; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Leopold Hatter and others..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Gustavus F. and Edwin C. Swift and wives to Benedict A. Klein..... 1
BALCOM AV, e s, 200 ft s of Rae St, 75x75; Martha A. Sammis to Hannah E. Sammis, all title..... 250
BALCOM AV, now German Place, e s, 200 ft s of Rae St, 75x65; Hannah E. Sammis and others to Louis Laubcker..... 4,500
LOT, begins 175.2 ft w of Forest Av x280.7 ft n of Home St, 25.1x 87.7x24.8x87.7; T. Tileston Wells, referee, to Emory L. Emhout..... 3,000
FOREST AV, w s, 197.1 ft n of Home St, 99.4x87.7x99.8x87.7; same to Thomas B. Clark..... 6,275
LOT, begins 175.2 ft w of Forest Av x255.7 ft n of Home St, 25x87.7; same to Margaretha Stress..... 2,500
LOT, begins 175.2 ft w of Forest Av x265.7 ft n of Home St, 50x87.7; also Boston Av, s e s, 208.2 ft n of Home St, 10.8x25x28.3; same to H. L. School..... 4,825
140TH ST, n s, Lots 82 to 85, map of Wilton, Fort Morris, &c., 25x 100; Michael Clifford to Annie M. Jones..... 2,000
JACKSON AV, centre line, 200 ft w of Forest Av x75 ft n of 161st St, 19.9x100; Abraham L. McKenzie to Isabella Williams..... 1
LOTS, 102 to 106, map of Vyse estate, Section A; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to Robert Pickens..... 10
LOTS 21 and 22, same map; same to Peter J. Stumpf..... 10
PENFOLD AV, s s, 325.6 ft w of Suburban Place, 50.6x86.1x99.10; Simon Arendt and wife to Annie Manning, ½ part..... 1
LOT 87, map of Union Hill, Powell estate; Catherine Holmes to John Holmes..... 1
ANTHONY AV, w s, 318.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 50.8x102.6x50x 107.7; John T. Gunning and William J. McPherson to Frederick W Kornman..... 2,000
SUMMIT ST, s s, 343.9 ft w of William's Bridge Road, 22.6x100; Magdalena Kolb to Valentine Kolb..... 1

Recorded Leases.

EPSTEIN,

POLICE ABANDON THEORIES

William Henry Cannot Be Convicted of Murder in the First Degree.

NOW THERE IS TALK OF A QUARREL

It May Have Been that the Miser Was Killed in a Fight—William Sleeps Well in Raymond Street Jail.

The Brooklyn police have abandoned the idea that the motive for the murder of miser Charles W. Henry was to steal and destroy his will. They have been led to this change of front by the fact that not a particle of evidence has been discovered to show that the old miser ever made a will. The son Walter, commonly called the "good son," has admitted that he never saw a will and never heard that there was such a document in existence.

A thorough search of the miser's effects has failed to bring to light a will or any memoranda relating thereto. Mr. Henry made elaborate notes of all his transactions, but he never made any reference to a will.

The police have also abandoned the theory that William Henry, the "bad son," whom they have in custody, killed his father for the purpose of robbery.

In place of these two theories, both of which involved the charge against William of murder in the first degree, the police have now substituted a theory to the effect that William, having sneaked into the house, met and quarreled with his father and killed him in the struggle that ensued. The most that could be made out of this theory is murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

The only theory left to be applied to William is that of self-defense, and it was said yesterday that some of the prisoner's friends, encouraged by the groping of the police, were advancing this idea to account for the old miser's tragic death.

"If William killed his miserable old father," said a woman, a close friend of the family, living in South Portland Avenue, yesterday, "he did it in self-defense. Mr. Henry was a man of cruel disposition, as was known by his treatment of his wife, already described in The New-York Times by Mrs. M. O. Shaw, her niece. He choked her, beat her, and deprived her even of shoes and the common necessities of life. He almost starved her, and her present ailment has nothing to do with her head, but is simply physical exhaustion.

"The old miser was himself active and vigorous, despite his great age.

"He walked as straight as a soldier. He was much larger and stronger than William."

While the police are seizing and then abandoning one theory after another, William Henry is having a comfortable time in Raymond Street Jail. In his seclusion there he seems to be even less worried than the police.

"If William Henry really killed his father, he beats me. He's the coolest, nerviest man I ever saw resting under such a charge," said Sheriff William J. Buttling, yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times. The Sheriff said he had had a two hours' conversation with William, during which the prisoner talked freely and with great composure in relation to the murder of his father, but did not say a single word that could in any way be construed against him or in favor of the theory that he was the murderer.

The Sheriff said that William goes to bed early every night and sleeps soundly until morning. He is not the least bit restless, and is cheerful at all times. His composure and capacity for sleep have aroused the envy of "Young Griffo," the pugilist, who is a prisoner in the same tier of cells.

"'Young Griffo,'" said Sheriff Buttling, "walks up and down in front of William Henry's cell, looks at William sleeping peacefully, and says: 'By gracious, look at that fellow! Look at him sleep. I wish I could sleep like that!'"

The Sheriff said that William had not shown any bitterness of feeling against his brother, Walter. "All he says," remarked the Sheriff, "is that the only trouble with Walter is he is hot-headed and has a bad temper—is quick to get angry."

William has absolutely refused to see any one at the jail. He has denied himself even to his close friends. Mrs. Walker and Miss Walker of 85 South Portland Avenue, who have been neighbors and friends of William and his mother for years, called at the jail to see the prisoner, but he sent word out to them that he respectfully asked to be excused from breaking his self-imposed rule of retirement, which was to see no one but his lawyer.

Some of William Henry's friends are agitating the idea of offering a reward for the discovery of Miser Henry's murderer.

Superintendent McKelvey of the Brooklyn police said yesterday he had secured the co-operation of the police of the New-York Central Office in the effort to uncover the past life of William Henry. Detective Sergeants McCloskey and Heidelberg of the New-York Central office went to Police Headquarters, in Brooklyn, yesterday morning and conferred with Superintendent McKelvey in relation to the robbery of the safe in the New-York restaurant where William Henry was employed as a cashier some years ago. Burglar Moran was convicted of breaking the safe, but Henry was discharged soon after the thing occurred, and the Brooklyn police have an idea William may have been suspected of complicity in the robbery. The New-York detectives are looking up Moran's companions to see if William Henry was ever one of their associates.

The utter absence of any clear and direct evidence against William Henry has stimulated amateur detectives to all sorts of schemes. One of these enterprising souths has proposed to exhume Miser Henry's body so that it may be determined whether either of the hands will fit the bloody imprint of the hand on the door at the foot of the basement stairs. Superintendent McKelvey laughed when asked yesterday if he intended to have the body taken out of the ground. "That thing is all bosh. There is nothing in it," he said. "This would not be a feasible scheme, even if it had the sanction of the authorities, for the reason that, according to a prominent physician, the miser's hands are shrunk so much since death that they would not now fit any imprint made by them in life."

Capt. Kitzer was reported yesterday to have found a bloody sleeve in a chimney in Miser Henry's house. The Captain denied the story in toto, but Superintendent McKelvey said: "We positively found no bloody sleeve. I was with Capt. Kitzer when he made the search, and we found nothing that would throw light on the tragedy."

It has been reported that Burglar Moran, who was the head waiter in the restaurant where William Henry was employed, was, until very recently, a close companion of William, and was in attendance at the inquest. "It is not true," said Superintendent McKelvey, "that Moran was at the inquest."

Nothing more has been learned by the police in reference to the mysterious woman who called on Police Justice Haggerty just after William Henry was remanded by the Judge in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court last Saturday. There is no clue to her name or address. The woman told the Judge she was a near neighbor of the Henry family. She said she saw a man and woman on the miser's porch about the time of the murder. She knew the woman, and knew where to find her, she said, but she did not know the man. She asked to be allowed to stand where she could see William Henry as he passed to the van. She afterward said the man she saw on the miser's porch was about William's size, but his hair was not as bright as William's hair, which is very red.

"I do not feel certain how to make up my judgment in regard to this woman," said Judge Haggerty yesterday. "She seemed thoroughly respectable and was refined, educated, and intelligent. She was about middle age. There was some gray in her hair. She was nicely dressed in black, and wore a black bonnet. She may have told her story to me merely as an excuse for satisfying her morbid curiosity with a view of the prisoner. She came to court to see him, probably not expecting a crowd. The place was packed, and she was not able to obtain a view of Henry. If her story was straight, the police will receive the benefit of it in time, because she promised to attend the hearing on July 15. She told me she would tell all she knew if she could identify William as the man on the porch; otherwise she would never reveal the name of the woman who was with the man."

Under the direction of Superintendent McKelvey and Capt. Kitzer, photographs have been taken of the windows, doors, and the bloody imprint of the hand on the door of the basement stairs.

It was said yesterday at the office of Backus & Manne, counsel to William and Walter Henry, that if the police would search in the rear of the Henry house, 95 South Portland Avenue, they would very probably get a clue as to the way in which Miser Henry's murderer obtained entrance to the premises. Allusion was made to foot prints in the garden, which is overgrown with weeds. The police have already made, they claim, a careful search of the garden without making any discoveries. There are footprints in the garden, but Patrolman Walsh says he made them when he first searched the rear inclosure.

It is a very important thing for the police to determine in what way the Henry murderers got into and left the house. The basement door was locked on the inside when Walter Henry took Patrolman Walsh to the house. Walter went into the adjoining house, climbed out the second-story window to the roof of the front porch, and then got into his father's residence by opening one of the second-story windows. He then let the patrolman in at the front door on the parlor floor. There is no evidence, beyond the statement of Walter, as to the condition of the front door—as to whether it was bolted and locked, or was merely locked with the dead latch, if the door was bolted on the inside, then it is evident the murderer did not go out that way, nor could he have gone out the basement door, because it was locked on the inside. According to Walter Henry, the front door was not bolted on the inside when he went to it to let in the policeman.

There is very strong sympathy for William in the neighborhood of his father's house, and rather than believe William killed his father, some of the neighbors cling to the notion the old miser was not really killed after all, but merely fell down stairs.

"I never have believed the old man was murdered," said Caterer George T. Riley, who has done business for many years opposite the Henry house. "I was one of the first to see the body; in fact, I examined it five minutes after it was found, and I saw no evidence of foul play. The old man could have got all those cuts by falling down stairs in an epileptic fit.

"I do not believe William killed his father. I have been used to seeing William for many years. He was as quiet as a mouse—never had a word to say to anybody. He would come out of the house and ride his bicycle, paying no attention to any one. They talk a good deal of his being a heavy drinker, and the police say he was a fiend when drunk. I never saw him really drunk in my life, and I never saw him act wildly or slow anger or frenzy. He always struck me as being entirely quiet and harmless. The old man Henry was not sickly or failing. He was chipper for his age, walked as straight as a soldier, and was active. Last Winter he shoveled all the snow from his pavement and porch, and then went up and shoveled the snow off the roof of the porch. He was a very well preserved old man. But there is no doubt he was never seen alive after Wednesday night. The shutters were not opened Thursday morning."

Other neighbors corroborate Mr. Riley's statement that Mr. Henry was active and seemingly in good health up to the time of his violent death.

Walter Henry stated, just after the discovery of the body, that he called on his father Wednesday evening and found him in good health. He called again at the house at 5:30 P. M. Thursday. The basement windows were closed and he could not get in. He did not call on the police until the next day, Friday, and at 3 P. M. the police found the body.

Coroner Kene was asked yesterday if he had changed the opinion expressed by him at the inquest to the effect that the killing could not have taken place before about noon Thursday. "The case has gone into the hands of the police," he said, "and I have no further statement to make."

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—To Start for Chicago.—The members of the "Trilby" company, which is to produce that play in Chicago next week, are Edith Crane, who will play Trilby; Wilton Lackaye, Svengali; Herbert A. Carr, Taffy; Charles Canfield, the Laird; George Trader, Little Billee; Ignace Martinetti, Zou-Zou; Herbert Ayling, Antony Rodore; Edward Morrison, Gecko; William Herbert, the Rev. Thomas Bagot; Reuben Fax, Manager Kaw; Jennie Reiffarth, Mme. Vinard, and Rosa Rand, Mrs. Bagot. The four dancing girls now at the Garden are also included in the company. The members will leave New-York for Chicago on Friday next.

—"As You Like It" Under the Trees.—Miss Catherine Lewis and her company of players will give an open-air performance of "As You Like It" this afternoon on the grounds of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island. Miss Oldcastle will play Orlando and Miss Lewis Rosalind. The performance will begin at 5 o'clock, if the weather is favorable, and in case of rain, it will be postponed until to-morrow. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Richmond County Country Club, and under the direction of J. Graham Slee, business manager of Miss Lewis.

—Ellen Terry's Youth.—An American actress who saw Ellen Terry in London a month ago says that she looks younger to-day than she did five years ago. "She holds down her head," says the American, "knowing that all the world thinks of her as past her prime, but I cannot understand it; she is a great artist, she is the possessor of a rare gift of personality, and she is attractive. Is mere youth better than all that—better than art, skill, and experience, knowledge, charm—better than all else? Then the world is all wrong."

—Charles R. Pope a Manager Once More.—Charles R. Pope, recently United States Consul to Toronto, has again entered the theatrical field. He has secured the new Oriental Theatre in St. Louis, and will manage it next season. He is to form a first-class stock company, and is now in New-York selecting the artists for the coming Fall and Winter season. Mr. Pope is a fine actor of the old school, and no doubt he will be seen again on his own stage, as he used to be in the olden times.

—The New Roof Garden.—The new roof garden at Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street will probably be ready for opening by next Monday evening. It will be called the Bohemia Roof Garden, and will be under the management of M. A. Levenson and F. Stemrich. The garden will have a capacity of 900 persons, and popular prices will be charged both for the entertainment and refreshments. In the opening bill will be seen Lizzie B. Raymond, Samuel Bernard, and Lew Bentley.

—Will Abandon Comic Opera.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke has decided to abandon comic opera next season. He thinks comedy offers more money and more permanent popularity, and he will star in a new comedy written by two playwrights, of which Paul M. Potter is one. The play is refined, and its leading character is adapted to Mr. Seabrooke's peculiar methods. James Jay Brady is under contract to manage Mr. Seabrooke for several years.

—Tony Denier Home.—Tony Denier is back from Europe, having arrived here last week. He brought with him several artists who will appear in his production of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" next season, among the principal ones are the Denzer brothers, Millie Duclose, Annie Gast, and Tillie Oppenheimer. Gustavus Penn will be the business manager of the company, Edward Kendle will go in advance, and Charles Mil will be the Treasurer.

—Henry E. Dixey's Tour.—William L. Lykens will be the manager of Henry E. Dixey on his coming starring tour. Mr. Dixey will begin an engagement with the Stockwell stock company in San Francisco Aug. 12, and late in September he will open his starring tour in the same house with the production of A. C. Wheeler's burlesque, "The Gentle Savage."

—Leading Man for Olga Nethersole.—Charles Frohman has engaged Ernest Leicester, who is now playing a part in Jerome's "The Prude's Progress," at the London Comedy Theatre, to serve as leading man for Olga Nethersole during her coming American tour. J. H. Barnes has been secured to play Duval père in "Camille" and similar rôles.

—Whistling Comedians.—Manager Keith is apparently securing a monopoly of the whistling comedians. He has engaged Thomas Browne and Harry Gilfoil for his continuous performance theatres, and both will be at the Union Square next month. Mr. Browne will open there next week.

—"Nanon" at Terrace Garden.—Milloecker's "Gasparone," which was revived in German at Terrace Garden Monday night with success, will have its final performance to-night. It will be followed to-morrow evening by "Nanon."

—Joined the Lyceum Company.—Annie Irish has been engaged by Daniel Frohman as a member of the Lyceum Theatre stock company, and will start with the organization on its Pacific coast tour next Saturday.

Coney Island Attractions.

Alcide Capitaine, known as the "female Sandow," has just returned from Italy and will appear at Rice's Circus Carnival, at Manhattan Beach, Coney Island, next week.

Unlike most other strong women, she is pretty, slender, and almost delicate in her appearance. Capitaine is anxious to give a public exhibition on July 4. It is proposed to extend a wire from the Oriental Hotel to the circus amphitheatre, a distance of a quarter of a mile. On this wire Capitaine will descend from the hotel to the amphitheatre, hanging by her teeth.

Round-trip tickets from Thirty-fourth Street will be sold on Monday by the Long Island Railroad, and the purchaser will have the privilege of attending the circus, the burlesque or the House concert.

GOOD CHANCE FOR FRAUD

Mr. Henry Tells What Brooklyn Charity Commissioners Might Do.

DOES NOT WORK WITH COLLEAGUES

He Once Heard of a Contractor's Complaint that a Fair Division Deserved Much Better Treatment.

The investigation by the Assembly Committee on Cities into the business methods of the Brooklyn Department of Charities and Correction was continued yesterday in the Brooklyn City Court. Chairman O'Grady was absent, and Assemblyman Whittet of Buffalo presided.

Commissioner Simis concluded his testimony during the morning, and Commissioner Henry was on the witness stand during the afternoon.

Commissioner Simis said, among other things, that the number of prisoners in the Kings County Penitentiary had increased 30 per cent. within the last year, and it was necessary to put two and sometimes three in a cell. This, he declared, could be avoided only by building an extension to the penitentiary.

Commissioner Henry then took the stand. He said he was more regular in his attendance at the department headquarters than either of his colleagues, Commissioners Simis and Burtis. He declared he had had only four days' vacation since he became a Commissioner, Jan. 1, 1894, while Commissioner Simis spent two months in Europe, and Commissioner Burtis frequently went out of town for short periods. He said he visited the institution at Flatbush every day.

Commissioner Henry said he was not in entire accord with his colleagues, but if he could have had his way he would have discharged Secretary Lamb and Bookkeeper Doyle because they were lazy and always late in reporting for duty. He said he had talked over the matter with Commissioner Burtis, and the latter said he was willing to make changes if he were allowed to name the man for one of the vacancies. As Mr. Henry refused to make a deal, nothing was done.

Commissioner Henry said he was instrumental in securing the discharge of Storekeeper William McLaughlin, a nephew of "Boss" Hugh McLaughlin. There was no deal in that. Commissioner Henry said that ex-Commissioner Gott never voted with him in the former board to reduce salaries and expenses.

Commissioner Henry said, in reply to the questions put by Hugo Hirsch, counsel to the committee, that extravagant contracts had formerly been made with contractors who bid on incorrect schemes. The old schedules called for 3,800 items of supplies, many of which were unnecessary.

"These items were dummies?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

"I would call it sharp practice," said Commissioner Henry. "Under the old schedule there were 4-inch, 6-inch, and 8-inch water pipes. The contractor bid 42 cents per foot for the 4-inch, 80 cents for the 6-inch, and ¼ cent for the 8-inch. As a consequence no honest trader who stands ready to supply what is in the schedule can bid honestly on the different articles and stand a chance to get the contract.

"The high-priced pipe was called for, and the more valuable pipe, for which only ¼ cent was bid, was never called for?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

"That is true," said Commissioner Henry.

Mr. Hirsch asked Commissioner Henry if certain men who were discharged had not enjoyed sinecures. The Commissioner said the services of the men discharged were dispensed with because that could be done without hurt to the department.

"These men," Mr. Hirsch said, "were kept by somebody in charge of a department, and would you consider such a man fit to be at the head of an institution?"

"No, Sir."

"Didn't Chief Engineer McCanna keep painters without occupation?"

"I could vote to-day or any day for the discharge of Mr. McCanna," answered Commissioner Henry. "But the law keeps him, and no matter what you think you have to keep him."

Commissioner Henry acknowledged that under the present system it was possible for a board of dishonest Commissioners and employes to pass fraudulent resolutions calling for the payment of checks by the County Treasurer without detection.

Commissioner Henry said that the accommodations at the penitentiary would be ample for State and county prisoners, but that the confining of United States prisoners there was responsible for its overcrowded condition.

He said he never heard that Warden Hayes knocked a prisoner senseless, but he could not say whether Liney Tracy was discharged from the position of keeper because of his complaints of the Warden's conduct.

Mr. Hirsch then questioned Commissioner Henry about a contract with the Imperial Manufacturing Company, and asked why Warden Hayes visited Albany to advance some legislation affecting it.

"Did the Warden represent the board when he went to Albany?" asked Mr. Hirsch.

"I don't know, nor do I know the cause of his interest in that legislation. I don't know whether he had an interest in contracts or not."

Mr. Hirsch read a contract between the Board of Charities and Correction and the Imperial Manufacturing Company for the making of trousers from Feb. 1, 1893, to Feb. 1, 1896. Commissioner Henry said a verbal contract was entered into with the same company for the making of women's waists.

The average number of prisoners employed on the work Commissioner Henry said was 125.

Mr. Hirsch questioned Commissioner Henry about the indebtedness of the Williams-Martin Chair Company to the board. The Commissioner said it amounted to $14,682, which became due shortly after he became a member of the board. The company, he said, was always more than a year behind in the payment of its bills, though the contract allowed only four months. The deficiency in 1893 amounted to $13,805.05, in spite of that indebtedness the former Board of Commissioners entered into a new contract with the company in January, 1893.

"Did you ever hear that Col. Gott was interested in the Williams-Martin Chair Company?"

"I did not. This is the first time I heard of it."

Commissioner Henry said that many charges had been made on the methods of the Department of Charities and Correction, and there might be some loopholes for dishonesty, though much depended on the honesty of the Commissioners.

Estimates for the needs of the department, Commissioner Henry said, were founded very largely upon the requirements of past years. All contracts were made only for actual needs of the department.

Mr. Hirsch asked Commissioner Henry if the board would feel justified in entering into contracts for department supplies for amounts in excess of an appropriation. Commissioner Henry said if the appropriation was too small, the board would feel perfectly justified in doing so, believing that the community would approve it even if a legal technicality was violated, and that the deficiency would be made up the next year.

"Can a pauper be fed and clothed," said Commissioner Henry.

Assemblyman Hennessy told Mr. Hirsch that the committee was now doing that very thing.

"No provision has been made by the Legislature for this investigation," he said. "but we believe it necessary, and are willing to trust to the next Legislature for reimbursement."

Mr. Hirsch said he did not think the cases analogous. He then asked Commissioner Henry if he ever received complaints from convicts in the Kings County Penitentiary. Mr. Henry replied that he had heard that Commissioner Burtis once received a note from a convict in the penitentiary. Some friends of a convict had once complained as to his treatment.

Mr. Hirsch asked if complaints were received from inmates of the insane asylum or St. Johnland, and if Commissioner Henry's brother, who was a doorkeeper, was not transferred from one department to another because of some complaints against him. Commissioner Henry professed ignorance on all these points.

Mr. Hirsch asked about Contractor Belford's reputation, and if contracts made with him did not need careful scrutiny. He also asked the Commissioner if Belford did not say that, as he had divided with the Commissioners, he deserved better treatment than he received. The Commissioner said he had heard that Mr. Belford made some such statement to somebody.

Mr. Hirsch questioned Commissioner Henry about the completion of the buildings at St. Johnland. Commissioner Henry said that, with the exception of wiring and other electrical apparatus for lighting, the buildings were nearly all finished when he took office, in January, 1894. Since then some new buildings and extensions had been erected. New cells had also been built in the penitentiary. The labor on the work was nearly all free labor, though a number of convict bricklayers were employed until the labor unions protested.

Commissioner Henry said the rent of the two buildings occupied by the department officials was $1,400 a year for two years. They are owned by the Barker estate.

The committee adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

LEG-BREAKERS CALLED "FENDERS"

Brooklyn's Chief Trolley Inspector Reports that the Companies Are Not Obeying the Law.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn yesterday received from Chief Trolley Inspector Charles F. Franklin reports of violations of the ordinance requiring the use of fenders on all street surface cars.

Mr. Franklin declared in his report that the so-called "fender" used by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company is no fender at all, but only a gridiron, that breaks the legs of any person struck by it. Of the 1,500 or 2,000 trolley cars operated every day in the city, Mr. Franklin said, only forty or fifty were provided with real fenders. Of sixty-three cars inspected by an assistant, only one pretended to have a fender.

On the Smith Street line of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, only one fender was seen by the Inspectors. The companies are liable to a penalty of $25 for each and every instance of neglect to provide their cars with proper fenders.

President George W. Plympton and Commissioner Lee of the Board of Subway Commissioners yesterday submitted to Mayor Schieren a report on the corrosion of the city's water mains by electrical currents escaping from trolley rails and wires. They said the subject was serious. They had made a successful application of conductors attached to the mains. The trolley companies offered to supply such conductors for the water mains, but City Works Commissioner Wilhite refused to let them do so, and the Subway Commissioners indorsed his refusal, because, if the remedy failed, the city could not sue the trolley companies for damages.

Register's Office to be Enlarged.

The top floor of the Register's office, which has been unoccupied for a long time, is about to be put into use by Register Levy, who says that the business of the office has so increased that more room is required, especially since the annexation of the new district to this city.

Eight new cases or racks have been erected on the floor, each case weighing about 200 pounds, which are to contain about 300 books, in all weighing about 6,000 pounds.

The Register is in doubt whether the floor will safely sustain the additional weight to be put upon it. The building is an old one, having been erected in Revolutionary days. The Register has asked Superintendent of Buildings Constable to make a thorough investigation of the capacity of the floor before he attempts to use it.

A New Church for Cohoes.

TROY, N. Y., June 25.—H. B. Silliman of Cohoes has given $50,000 and as much more as may be necessary for the construction of a new edifice for the First Presbyterian Society of Cohoes, to be named the Silliman Memorial Church, in honor of his parents, who were the founders of the present society. Dr. Silliman several years ago gave a building to Hamilton College.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

WEDNESDAY.—At 6 AM for Ireland, per steamship Germanic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Germanic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1:30 PM (supplementary 3 PM) for Ireland, per steamship Berlin, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Berlin";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Washington, from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Fuerst Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellaura, via Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; at 8:30 AM for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania";) at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapam, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramaribo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July *19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II....July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Ems, Sat, June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila, Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $85 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE FOR PASSENGERS TO AND FROM Paris.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28

EXTRA SAILING.

BERLIN.....Wednesday, June 26, 4 P. M.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

FRIESLAND....June 26 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND.....July 3 | FRIESLAND....Aug. 7
WESTERNL'D..July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
NOORDLAND....July 17 | WESTERNL'D....Aug. 21

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 3 P.M.
Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M. | Campania, J'y 27, 9:30AM
Lucania, J'y 13, 9:30 AM | Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW DERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18. Ethiopia, July 6, 11 AM | Anchoria, July 13, 10 A.M. Furnessia, July 13, 10 AM | Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A.M. Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, June 26, 9 A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM
Adriatic, July 3, 8 A.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 PM
Teutonic, July 10, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 A.M.
Britannic, July 17, 1P.M. | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Lareuil.....June 29, 7 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., July 6, 4 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam via Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Veendam.....Saturday, June 29, 1 P. M.
S. S. Werkendam....Thursday, July 4, 1 P. M.

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

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Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

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Steamers leave San Francisco:

COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, June 28.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, July 2.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, July 5.

Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.

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